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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1959

Corn is estimated at a record 4,429 million bushels, up 1 percent from September 1, up 17 percent from last year and 36 percent above the 1948-57 average.

Soybean production is now estimated at 530 million bushels, down nearly 1 percent from September 1, down 8 percent from last year, but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 573 million bushels, 7 percent below last year but over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average.

All Wheat output at 1,117 million bushels, is about the same as September 1, 24 percent below last year but 4 percent above average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,673 million pounds, down 2 percent from September 1, and 9 percent from last year but 2 percent above average.

Hay is estimated at 114 million tons, 7 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes at 167.2 million hundredweight, are 1 percent below the September 1 estimate, 9 percent below last year, but 10 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 32.8 million hundredweight, down 3 percent from September 1, 4 percent from last year and 1 percent below average.

Apples are estimated at 116 million bushels, 2 percent below September 1, 9 percent below last year, but 7 percent above average.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,539 million, nearly 1 percent more than were laid during September 1958, and 14 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (10-59)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE				PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	Average: 1948-57:	1958	Indi- cated Oct. 1, 1959 1/	Average: 1948-57:	1958	Indicated		
						Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,	1959 1/
Corn, all	bu.:	40.6	51.7	52.5	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,381,772	4,429,154
Wheat, all	" :	18.0	27.3	21.0	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,116,405	1,117,430
Winter	" :	19.2	28.4	22.4	814,784	1,179,924	909,333	909,333
All spring	" :	15.1	23.5	16.4	260,606	282,294	207,072	208,097
Durum	" :	12.2	23.8	16.2	29,439	22,077	20,454	20,546
Other spring	" :	15.4	23.4	16.5	231,167	260,217	186,618	187,551
Oats	" :	34.9	44.7	37.3	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,075,378	1,075,378
Barley	" :	27.5	31.6	27.1	318,301	470,449	408,442	408,442
Rye	" :	13.2	18.2	14.8	22,534	32,485	20,996	20,996
Flaxseed	" :	8.5	10.3	6.4	39,700	39,543	23,756	21,790
Rice 100 lb. bag	2/	2,579	2/ 3,309	2/ 3,317	47,747	47,015	51,603	52,553
Sorghum grain	bu.:	20.8	36.7	35.9	213,109	314,845	565,629	573,183
Cotton	bale:	2/ 329	2/ 466	2/ 470	14,046	11,512	14,678	14,692
Hay, all	ton:	1.45	1.67	1.60	107,134	121,924	111,185	113,884
Hay, wild	" :	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,946	8,946
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.16	2.25	2.24	50,542	67,134	62,213	64,548
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.42	1.57	1.51	25,980	24,441	22,524	22,524
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.05	1.28	1.18	5,593	6,017	4,767	5,012
Beand, dry edible	" :							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/	1,113	2/ 1,186	2/ 1,260	16,804	18,981	19,088	19,300
Peas, dry field	" :							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/	1,145	2/ 1,219	2/ 1,450	3,193	2,475	4,191	4,191
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	21.0	24.2	24.1	326,020	574,413	532,669	529,793
Peanuts 4/	lb.:	902	1,205	1,118	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,710,300	1,673,120
Potatoes 5/	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874	3,874
Early spring	" :	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311	3,311
Late spring	" :	133.6	145.3	103.5	24,540	24,152	22,553	22,553
Early summer	" :	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,806	13,806
Late summer	" :	158.5	186.7	184.7	33,052	34,308	33,705	32,774
Fall	" :	168.9	195.9	182.0	152,561	182,936	169,648	167,225
Total	" :	155.8	181.1	174.4	229,829	265,729	246,897	243,543
Sweetpotatoes 5/	" :	55.5	65.5	65.9	19,516	17,434	17,974	18,036
Tobacco	lb.:	1,349	1,611	1,573	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,857,863	1,819,689
Sugarcane for sugar	" :							
and seed	ton:	22.4	24.3	25.9	6,942	6,681	8,316	8,182
Sugar beets	" :	15.7	17.1	18.3	12,070	15,183	16,305	16,538
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 260	2/ 343	2/ 360	34	33	32	32
Hops	lb.:	1,490	1,449	1,609	48,478	48,407	53,385	53,403
Pasture	pct.:	6/ 71	6/ 86	6/ 75	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-57. 6/ Condition October 1.

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average		Indicated		
	1948-57		1958	Sept. 1, 1959	Oct. 1, 1959 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 108,728	2/ 126,610	118,274	115,843
Peaches	"	2/ 61,483	2/ 71,069	72,356	72,806
Pears	"	2/ 29,590	2/ 28,890	31,308	31,110
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,889	3,026	3,082	3,248
Cherries	"	2/ 224	192	219	219
Apricots	"	2/ 209	2/ 108	230	230
Cranberries	bbl.	979	1,166	1,264	1,273
Pecans	lb.	150,521	174,750	132,300	129,700

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average			Average		
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,451	10,487	10,335	4,130	4,693	4,731
September	9,225	9,492	9,413	3,991	4,515	4,539
Jan. -Sept. Incl.	93,699	97,521	96,655	44,899	45,671	47,291

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

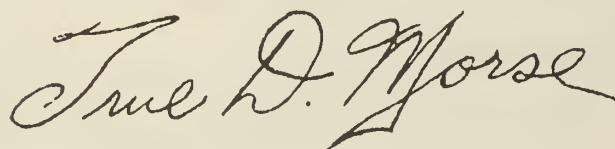
CROP	Average 1948-57		1958		1959	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain 2/	11.9	348,633	11.2	344,187	9.6	329,632
Wheat	44.1	472,718	44.0	643,900	40.0	447,305
Oats	80.6	1,052,120	84.6	1,202,549	83.6	898,819
Barley	62.3	198,770	65.2	306,800	61.6	251,656
Rye	54.9	12,599	58.6	19,036	57.7	12,106
Flaxseed	49.7	19,389	50.0	19,752	43.4	9,467
Sorghum grain 2/	3.3	5,173	2.4	13,412	3.1	19,336
Soybeans 2/	.9	2,584	.5	2,191	3.0	16,960

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Old crop.

A C R E A G E				
C R O P	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1958	1959	1959 percent
	1948-57			of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	80,228	73,470	84,387	114.9
Wheat, all	60,601	53,577	53,217	99.3
Winter	42,874	41,539	40,552	97.6
All spring	17,727	12,038	12,665	105.2
Durum	2,342	929	1,271	136.8
Other spring	15,385	11,109	11,394	102.6
Oats	37,431	31,826	28,823	90.6
Barley	11,513	14,876	15,089	101.4
Rye	1,705	1,784	1,417	79.4
Flaxseed	4,698	3,853	3,385	87.9
Sorghum grain	9,784	16,761	15,965	95.3
Rice	1,874	1,421	1,584	111.5
Cotton	21,076	11,849	14,991	126.5
Hay, all	74,081	73,033	70,991	97.2
Hay, wild	13,558	11,636	11,870	102.0
Hay, alfalfa	23,397	29,801	28,776	96.6
Hay, clover and timothy ^{1/}	18,341	15,560	14,919	95.9
Hay, lespedeza	5,259	4,700	4,239	90.2
Beans, dry edible	1,521	1,600	1,532	95.8
Peas, dry field	281	203	289	142.4
Soybeans for beans	15,498	23,752	21,968	92.5
Peanuts ^{2/}	1,873	1,523	1,496	98.2
Potatoes ^{3/}				
Winter	26	34	26	76.2
Early spring	25	31	26	82.7
Late spring	185	166	138	83.0
Early summer	129	117	111	94.4
Late summer	211	184	177	96.5
Fall	905	934	919	98.4
Total	1,481	1,467	1,397	95.2
Sweetpotatoes ^{3/}	353	266	274	102.9
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,157	107.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	275	316	115.1
Sugar beets	769	889	906	101.9
Broomcorn	257	191	176	91.8
Hops	33	33	33	99.4

^{1/}Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.^{2/}Picked and threshed.^{3/}Average 1949-57.

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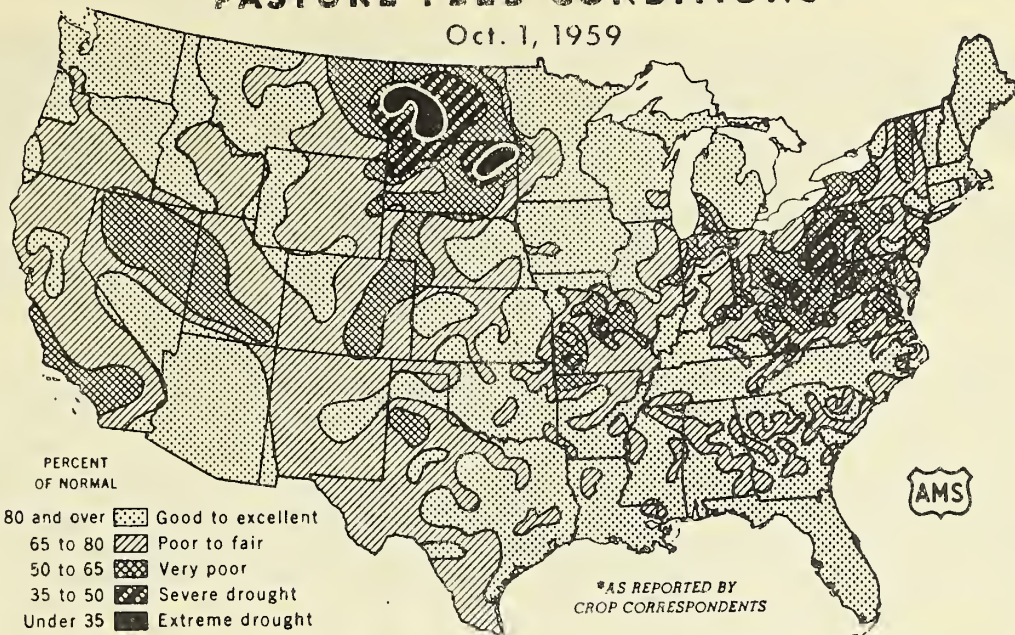
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1959



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7516-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1958



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6558-53 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1959

Total crop production equal to the record of last year now seems likely, given successful harvest of late crops. Frosts, earlier than usual in some northern areas caused only minor damage as crop maturity was well advanced. September rains, excessive in some sections, hampered harvesting with losses of both volume and quality in some localities, mainly in southern sections.

Corn prospects edged upward 1 percent during September to widen the margin to nearly 17 percent above the former record volume produced a year ago. The cotton crop improved slightly during the month as a favorable period around mid-month offset adverse conditions at the beginning and end. Spring wheat showed minor gains, both for durum and other spring varieties. Sorghum, rice, dry beans, sugar beets, and hay all showed increases of 1 or 2 percent during the month, while prospects for peanuts, tobacco, and sugarcane declined about 2 percent. Flaxseed declined 8 percent to the smallest crop in 15 years.

The production index for all crops based on October 1 estimates edged upward to 118 to equal last year's record. The feed grain, sugar, and hay and forage groups showed increases during the month, but oil crops and tobacco both showed a modest decline. Food grain, cotton, and vegetable groups were the same as a month ago.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops advanced 1 point to 135, second only to last year's record of 143, and well above the former high of 127 in 1957. Corn, cotton, sugar beets, sugarcane, dry peas, and dry beans are setting new yield per acre records. Soybean yields are nearly up to the 1958 peak, and sorghum grain is less than a bushel below the 1958 high.

Feed grain tonnage well above last year's record now seems certain although corn and sorghum are subject to the hazards of weather until harvested. A record corn crop and large sorghum and barley crops far overbalance the relatively small production of oats. Food grain tonnage is down sharply from last year reflecting the smaller wheat and rye crops as rice production is about a tenth larger. Oilseed tonnage will be a little lower than in 1958 as smaller soybean, flaxseed, and peanut crops more than offset the increased volume of cottonseed.

Farm stocks of feed grains on October 1 were 18 percent below a year earlier. Oats and barley stocks were each sharply below last year and 4 percent less old corn was farm stored than a year ago. Old crop sorghum stocks stored on farms October 1 were nearly a half larger than the record a year ago, but amounted to only about 3 percent of the bumper crop produced in 1958. Food grain stocks on farms were nearly a fourth below October 1958 with both wheat and rye showing similar reductions. Stocks of old flaxseed on farms were less than half as large as both last year and the average holdings. Farm stocks of old soybeans are far above any previous year, with nearly three-fourths of the stocks under the Government farm resale program in effect for the first time this year. Excluding the resale farm stocks, holdings were only a little above the usual remnant on farms October 1.

Pasture feed supplies on October 1 were below the unusually lush conditions so prevalent a year ago, but generally above average except in the northern Great Plains, parts of the Ohio River Valley, and the Atlantic States from Virginia to New York. General rains over the Great Plains in

September were beneficial, but too late to bring any substantial fall growth in the northern portions. Rains at the end of the month in the Central Atlantic and eastern Great Lakes region should cause some recovery of pastures which deteriorated rapidly during the past month. September precipitation in the central and northern Rocky Mountain sections, although too late to produce any significant regrowth, made dried grasses more palatable for livestock and improved stock water supplies. Hay tonnage was 7 percent below last year's record harvest, but 6 percent above average. The Northern Great Plains, much of the Ohio Valley area, and New England harvested a smaller than average volume.

Late August hot weather east of the Rockies extended through the first week of September to continue the accelerated pace of fall crop maturity. The first cold snap of fall brought drastic temperature drops near mid-month. Freezing temperatures over many northern sections east of the Continental Divide came sooner than usual, but earlier hot weather had pushed crop maturity beyond the range of serious widespread injury. Rains over the Central and Northwestern sections of the Nation during the last half of September delayed drying and harvest of fall crops, but boosted soil moisture levels to assure germination and early growth of fall seedings. In parts of the southern Great Plains, excessive rains caused some crop losses by flooding and rains and wet soils held up harvest and fall planting in the Central Plains. High winds in late summer and early fall lodged and tangled corn fields in many sections to complicate the harvesting process. Rainy weather in the Southeast for most of the earlier part of the month curbed harvest progress and Hurricane Gracie damaged some crops in South Carolina and eastern Georgia. The Middle Atlantic and Northeast were favored with open weather from early September until "Gracie" brought moderate to heavy precipitation near the end of the month. Substantial early snows have already fallen on many high western mountains to encourage hope for favorable irrigation water supplies for next year's crops.

September precipitation delayed completion of the harvest of small grain crops on many high western elevations, with some loss of yield and quality. Cool, damp weather extending into early October continued to retard combining the remaining tenth of the flax in North Dakota and Minnesota. Rice harvest started a little sooner than usual in early fields in California and was progressing rapidly by October 1. Arkansas rice was nearly half harvested, and combining in Louisiana and Texas was about three-fourths finished in spite of some interference from rainy weather.

Early corn picking moved a little faster than usual in most of the Corn Belt, but moisture was still generally too high to permit volume picking for cribbing. Harvest moved along slowly in the Southeast, the normal pattern in this section, as cotton and peanuts hold first priority on September harvest days. In the Middle Atlantic area, corn harvest raced ahead of usual, during the dry, hot September.

Sorghum combining was in full swing on the Low Plains and southern High Plains of Texas, but harvest was still 2 to 3 weeks away on the northern High Plains. Maturity was well advanced in Kansas with some sorghums combined in southern sections, and farmers anxiously awaited a break in the rainy period which extended into early October.

The Nebraska crop was near maturity, but moisture still too high for safe storage without artificial drying. Soybean combining in the main producing North Central States varied from just starting in Iowa to over half finished in Illinois. Harvest was general in the early fields in Arkansas, but just starting in the Southeast. Peanut digging was nearly finished in the Southeast despite frequent early September rain and Virginia's harvest was early this year with half the crop dug by October 1. Digging in Texas and Oklahoma was a fourth to a third finished before stalled by rains late in the month. Hot, dry weather in August and September hastened the start of dry bean harvest in New York. Over four-fifths of Michigan's dry beans were out of the field by October 1, but unfavorable September weather hampered progress in the northwestern growing areas.

Sugar beet harvest started in late September in eastern growing regions, and will start in early October in the Western Mountain States. Potato harvest was about on schedule in the Eastern States, but has been retarded by September precipitation in many western areas. Cotton harvest in the Southeast and Mid-Southern States ranged between a fourth and three-fourths finished by October 1, and picking was increasing in the Far West.

Dry soils early in the month slowed seeding of winter wheat for the 1960 harvest in much of the Great Plains. Rains the last half of September and early October kept many fields too wet for planting and will necessitate replanting early fields in some sections. In spite of the wetness, seeding was only moderately behind average in the Great Plains on October 1, but clear weather would be welcome to prevent undue delay. Seeding progress in the Ohio Valley varied considerably from a little behind usual in western portions to somewhat ahead of average in eastern parts. The Pacific Northwest, favored with ample moisture, was further advanced than for several years.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 3 percent greater than last year and 8 percent above average. Increases during September in the estimated tonnage of grapes and peaches more than offset a decrease for apples. Apples, a few late pears and some grapes remained to be harvested after October 1. Housewives can expect nearly a tenth more cranberries for their tables than last year. Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is estimated at 1 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. The almond crop is two and a half times larger than in 1958 and about a fourth more filberts are in prospect. Walnut and pecan production is below both last year and average. Harvest of almonds, filberts and walnuts was underway by October 1.

The 1959-60 citrus season is under way with both oranges and grapefruit moving to market. The Navel, Early, and Mid-season crop for the U. S. is expected to be about 3 percent greater than last year, and the Valencia crop in Florida, Texas, and Arizona is also up. Estimates for the California Valencias will not be made until December. Grapefruit production is expected to be down from last year in Florida but is up in Texas and Arizona and the California desert valleys. The tangelo production in Florida shows a pronounced increase over last year.

Fall vegetable production for fresh market is expected to be 12 percent less than last year, with substantially smaller production of cabbage,

carrots, and lettuce and slight reductions in the output of tomatoes, cauliflower, snap beans, and sweet corn. The volume of cucumbers, eggplant, and green peas is expected to exceed last year. Production of 8 important processing vegetables, usually accounting for over nine-tenths of the total processed tonnage, is expected to be 5 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. Prospects declined substantially during September for cabbage under contract for kraut and moderately for canning beets and tomatoes while lima beans and sweet corn showed a slight improvement. Fall potato prospects declined slightly during September, but production is still expected to be 10 percent above average.

Egg production during September was 1 percent above a year earlier with higher production in the South and West but lowered output in the North Central and Northeastern sections. September rates of lay reached a new peak but layer numbers were the lowest since 1941. Potential layers on October 1 including pullets not of laying age were 4 percent less than a year earlier and included a larger number of hens to partially offset the smaller pullet crop. Milk production during September was 1 percent below a year earlier but 2 percent above the September average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS

UNITED STATES, 1949-59 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958 3/	118	134	125	117	106	124	81	87	181
1959 4/	118	143	115	92	103	134	103	90	159

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown. 2/ Excludes farm gardens. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at a record 4,429 million bushels, 1 percent above last month's forecast and 17 percent above the previous record crop last year. With excellent weather conditions prevailing during the growing season in nearly all areas except the Dakotas and some nearby sections the yield is forecast at a record 52.5 bushels per harvested acre compared with the 51.7 last year and the average of 40.6 bushels. The 1959 crop reached maturity before frosts and freeze damage will not be significant. A larger proportion of the crop was harvested in early September than usual. However, cloudy, damp days or rains in late September kept moisture content high and extensive harvesting operations must await a period of drying weather. Of the all corn production, 4,100 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 3,442 million last year and the average of 2,926 million.

In the Corn Belt the indicated yield of 57.2 bushels is a little above the 56.4 last year. The number of ear per acre is somewhat above last year in response to denser stands but weight of grain per ear is less.

In Ohio the crop is uniformly good and matured early. Illinois and Indiana corn is also excellent though yields were depressed in some sections because of inadequate moisture. In Iowa the crop advanced rapidly during the growing season in response to favorable weather and prospects are at a record level. The extensive period of drought in the Dakotas sharply reduced yields. Dry conditions in some sections of Minnesota and Nebraska held down yields there. Recent winds and heavy rains in some Corn Belt sections have caused considerable lodging. Early picking has been largely for immediate feed use. Moisture content generally remains too high for safe storage without artificial drying.

In the Atlantic area an excellent crop is practically assured in all States. There was some lodging as a result of the September hurricane in the Southeast. In the South Central area, prospects are slightly above the excellent crop last year and harvest has progressed at about the usual rate in most sections. In the West, most of the crop is irrigated and yield prospects for the area are the same as the high level of last year.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 are estimated at 330 million bushels, slightly below the 344 million on farms a year earlier and the average of 349 million. The North Central States accounted for 86 percent of the U. S. total. Farm stocks in this region were down 9 percent, from the October 1 carryover a year earlier. A substantial portion of these farm holdings are under Government loan.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the July-September quarter was a record volume of 786 million, compared with 687 million in the same period in 1958 and the average of 563 million. The previous record disappearance of 703 million for this period occurred in 1957. The October 1 prospective supply of corn on farms (forecast grain production plus carry-over) totaled a record 4,430 million bushels, 644 million more than in 1958.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,117 million bushels, slightly above the September 1 estimate but 24 percent below the record 1958 production. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of about 1 million bushels of other spring wheat. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 909 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 21.0 bushels is the third highest of record but sharply below the record 1958 yield of 27.3 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana is estimated at 20.5 million bushels, practically the same as last month but 7 percent below the previous year and nearly a third less than average. The indicated yield of 16.2 bushels falls sharply below last year's 23.8 bushels but is above the 12.2 bushel average.

Harvest operations came to a close during September, except for a small acreage in Montana. Final outturns equalled or exceeded earlier expectations except in Minnesota where a prolonged wet period during harvest caused some loss. Concern over the large acreage in the swath on September 1 in North Dakota was removed as growers were able to complete harvest in good order.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production, estimated at 188 million bushels, increased nearly 1 million bushels over last month but remained well below both the 1958 and average production. Moderate losses in Minnesota were more than offset by improvement in Montana. The indicated yield of 16.5 bushels per acre harvested is well below last year's record 23.4 bushels but slightly above the 15.4 bushel average yield.

Harvest of spring wheat in the North Central States was completed about mid-September with Minnesota yields showing a moderate decline due to extended wet weather during harvest. Mountain and Pacific Northwest States were experiencing difficulty in bringing harvest to a close due to wet weather. The acreage caught by wet weather is not large, except in north Idaho and the Palouse-Blue Mountain area of southeastern Washington. Quality of the grain still unharvested in these areas has been reduced, with grain starting to sprout in the head. Prolonged delay in completing harvest will result in some yield loss.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 447 million bushels, nearly one-third less than last year and 5 percent below the 10-year average. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the past three months at 785 million bushels was 10 percent less than for the same period last year. Stocks on farms were equal to 40 percent of 1959 production. Wheat on farms under loan or purchase agreement from 1959 and prior years represented about one-sixth of the farm stored grain.

Stocks in all of the major producing States were below last year. However, a number of less important States were at a higher level than a year earlier. The largest supplies were in the West North Central region which held 57 percent of the total stocks. North Dakota with 85 million bushels had the largest quantity, followed by Montana with 65 million. Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado also had large amounts of wheat stored on farms.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1 are estimated at 899 million bushels--25 percent below October 1, 1958 and 15 percent below average. Compared with a year earlier, stocks were about the same in the North Atlantic region, considerably larger in the South Atlantic but down sharply in the North Central, South Central, and Western regions. In the important North Central region, each State was down sharply except Kansas which was about the same. South Dakota had the greatest reduction in oats held on farms because of the short crop this year. Disappearance during the 3 months ending September 30, amounted to 476 million bushels--4 percent less than for the same quarter in 1958 and about the same as average for the quarter.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is estimated at 530 million bushels, down slightly from last month and 8 percent below the record 574 million bushels produced last year. Although the indicated production is well below last year it is still the second highest of record and is more than three-fifths above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 24.1 bushels per acre is only 0.1 bushel less than the record high of last year and is 3.1 bushels above average.

The soybean crop was well advanced on September 1 and made rapid progress during the first half of the month with combining well underway in the early harvesting areas. Rains and wet weather over much of the main producing areas delayed harvesting the latter part of the month and during the first week of October. Despite the bad weather combining by October 1 was not much later than usual. The acreage not yet combined is mostly mature and awaits favorable weather for harvesting. There was some slight frost damage to soybeans in North Dakota during September but as the remaining crop in most areas is well advanced no serious frost damage is likely.

In the North Central States, the major soybean producing area, prospects are little changed from the generally favorable conditions of a month ago. In the area, only Minnesota, North Dakota, and Missouri declined from September 1 as the other States either held the same or improved slightly. Ohio has had an extremely good season with a record yield expected. Progress of harvesting is about a week ahead of usual with over half the acreage combined by October 6. Indiana and Illinois have the same yields as estimated a month ago with harvesting by September 30 about half completed in both States. Yields in Minnesota are not turning out as well as expected earlier. Harvest has been delayed by wet weather and only about 20 percent of the acreage had been combined by October 3. In Iowa only a very small part of the crop was combined by October 1 as harvest has been delayed by frequent and heavy showers. Missouri has had poor harvesting weather with continued heavy rains. A tornado and wind storms on September 26 and 27 caused some damage. By October 3 nearly one-third of the Missouri acreage had been harvested, but later rains brought combining to a standstill and several good drying days will be needed before harvest can resume.

Prospects in the South Atlantic States were practically unchanged from September 1. An increase in Georgia was offset by a decrease in North Carolina. Other producing States in the area showed no change from a month earlier. September weather was generally favorable with ample moisture for late planted soybeans. Hurricane Gracie caused some damage in South Carolina. However, this was offset by improved moisture conditions and the State yield showed no change from September 1. The South Central area indicates no change in production from September 1. Each State in the area reported the same yield per acre as a month earlier. Soybeans made good progress during early September but combining was delayed over much of the area during the latter part of the month because of rains and damp weather.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 17.0 million bushels. This compares with 2.2 million bushels on farms a year earlier and the 10-year October 1 average of 2.6 million bushels. The Government farm resale storage program was initiated this year for soybeans. Thus, farmers carry into the new crop year the largest holdings of record. The resale farm stocks represent nearly three-fourths of the total U.S. stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 18.5 million bushels, about a fourth less than last year's relatively large disappearance but still the fourth largest of record. Four-fifths of the U. S. carry-over farm stocks are in three States--Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: The 252 million bushels of barley stored on farms October 1 were 18 percent less than the 313 million bushels a year earlier, but 27 percent more than the October 1 average of 199 million bushels.

October 1 farm stocks represented 62 percent of the 1959 crop. As usual, the greatest concentration of farm-stored barley was in North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota; these three States had 56 percent of the October 1 total. Disappearance of barley from farms during the July-September quarter this year amounted to 221 million bushels, just slightly above the 220 million for the same period in 1958 but substantially larger than the 10-year average of 158 million bushels.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 amounted to 12.1 million bushels, the smallest for that date since 1953. These stocks compare with 19.0 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 12.6 million bushels. Disappearance of rye from farms during the July-September 1959 quarter was 13.3 million bushels compared with 15.9 million bushels for the same quarter last year, and the average of 12.3 million bushels.

One-half of the farm stocks were located in the 5 Plains States--North Dakota through Oklahoma--with North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska accounting for about 40 percent of the United States total. These same 5 States accounted for almost two-thirds of the U. S. total on October 1, 1958.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at slightly less than 22 million bushels, a decrease of 8 percent since September 1 and the smallest crop in 15 years. This production is 45 percent less than the 1958 crop and the 10-year average. The yield per acre at 6.4 bushels, with the exception of 1957, is the lowest since 1936, and compares with the average of 8.5 bushels. Compared with September 1, yields were higher for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, unchanged in South Dakota, and one bushel less in North Dakota.

This has been an unfavorable season in the important flax States of North and South Dakota where the crop was damaged by hot dry weather in July and August. On October 1 harvesting was finished in South Dakota and about 90 percent complete in both North Dakota and Minnesota. The unharvested acreage remaining in Minnesota was confined to the extreme northwestern part of the State where rainy weather delayed harvesting.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1 are estimated at 9.5 million bushels, the lowest for that date since records were started in 1947 and less than half the farm stocks a year earlier. Nearly two-thirds of the stocks were located on North Dakota farms with most remaining stocks in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Weather permitted unusually early and rapid harvesting of the crop until slowed by rains beginning about mid-September. About 10 percent of the North Dakota acreage remained to be harvested by October 1 along with minor acreages in Minnesota and California. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during July-September 1959 totaled 15.5 million bushels compared with 21.3 million during the same quarter in 1958. Stocks on farms October 1 represented 43.4 percent of the 1959 production, well below the percentage of the previous year and the average.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 573 million bushels, 1 percent above last month's forecast but 7 percent below the record last year. Weather conditions were very favorable for development of the crop during the growing season in nearly all States including the high-risk Great Plains area where moisture supply has been good for three consecutive years. The yield forecast at 35.9 bushels per harvested acre is close to the record 36.7 last year and far above the 20.8 bushel average.

In Texas, harvest of an excellent crop was largely completed by October 1 in all areas except in the important High Plains area. Much of the Plains dryland sorghums were damaged by recent drought but the irrigated crop shows excellent prospects. For Kansas, the yield is forecast near the record last year though dry weather in early September in the southwestern part of the State reduced prospects for that section. In Nebraska, the excellent crop is safe from frosts. A very small amount was harvested by early October. In South Dakota, summer drought held down the yield and a considerable acreage has been diverted to silage or forage. Some late plantings have been damaged by frosts. In Colorado, the Arkansas Valley irrigated crop has made good development but mid-summer dry weather hurt the dryland sorghums. The Oklahoma and New Mexico prospects are at record levels following generally adequate summer rainfall. In California, warm summer weather promoted rapid development of irrigated sorghums and harvest is now general throughout the State. In Missouri, Iowa, and the Eastern and Southern States, sorghums made favorable progress during nearly the entire growing season. Much of the earliest plantings have been harvested but the bulk of the crop has only recently reached maturity and moisture content of the grain is too high for early October harvest.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 totaled a record 19.3 million bushels, compared with 13.4 million a year earlier and the average of 5.2 million for this date. However, these stocks represent only 3.1 percent of the record large 1958 production. About two-thirds of the October 1 farm stocks were under CCC reseal programs.

The bulk of farm stocks were in the North Central States. Nebraska stocks, mainly under reseal, accounted for three-fifths of the U. S. total. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter, at 15.2 million bushels, compares with 14.9 million in the same quarter last year.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 52.6 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is almost 2 percent above the September 1 forecast, 12 percent above last year's crop and 10 percent above average. The yield per acre of 3,317 pounds is 8 pounds above the previous record yield last year and more than a fourth above average. Prospective yields improved during September in Arkansas, Louisiana, and California, remained unchanged in Texas and Missouri, but declined in Mississippi.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40.4 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.3 million bags last year. Record high yields are expected in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. Texas and Mississippi yields are indicated the second largest of record.

Rains and winds caused lodging in Arkansas and Missouri in late September, and scattered showers and rain delayed harvest in other Southern areas. However, harvest is well advanced over last year and Louisiana and Texas were over the three-quarter mark by October 1. Mississippi was lagging somewhat with 20 to 30 percent harvested while Arkansas harvest was nearing the half-way mark.

In California expected production is 12.2 million bags compared with 11.7 million bags last year. The indicated yield of 4,300 pounds per acre is 200 pounds above the September 1 estimate but below the record yield last year. Harvest of early varieties is underway. Harvest started earlier than usual but heavy rain and wind on September 18 delayed operations and caused some rice to go down. Drying weather during the latter part of September allowed harvest to continue without undue delay.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,673 million pounds based on conditions prevailing on October 1. This is a drop of about 2 percent from September 1 as continuous early September rains lowered yield prospects in the southeastern area, particularly in Alabama. Yield prospects showed improvement in North Carolina and Oklahoma and were down slightly in Texas.

Good growing conditions prevailed generally in the Virginia-Carolina area and Hurricane Gracie brought only moderate rains to the important peanut sections. Soil conditions were generally favorable for digging and harvesting was progressing ahead of schedule, particularly in Virginia. Production prospects were up slightly in this area as a moderate increase in yield for North Carolina was indicated.

Almost continuous rains in the Southeastern area during the first half of September heavily damaged peanuts caught on the ground. Damage was particularly heavy in Alabama where yield prospects are down sharply from a month ago. Driers were particularly active and helped salvage many peanuts which otherwise would have been lost. Many peanuts brought in immediately after the rains were going into segregation two and oil stock. Later dug peanuts were showing improved quality.

In the Southwestern area the crop progressed nicely through most of September, but a stationary cold front hovered over much of the Texas-Oklahoma area at the end of September and into October and brought exceptionally heavy rains. Digging was brought to a standstill over practically the entire area. Damage to the peanut crop is not expected to be extensive, except to peanuts caught on top of the ground, unless rainy or cloudy weather prevails for a prolonged period.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 19.3 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is an increase of 1 percent

from September 1, about 2 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The increase over last month is due entirely to improved prospects in Michigan, as all other major producing States either declined or indicated no change from a month ago. The U. S. yield of 1,260 pounds per acre is the highest of record and compares with 1,186 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,113 pounds per acre (clean basis). The previous record was 1,210 pounds per acre in 1956.

An increase in production is reported in the Northeast bean area as the increase in Michigan much more than offset a drop in New York. No change from last month was expected in Maine. Above normal temperatures in late August and the first half of September along with dry soil conditions pushed maturity of the New York crop but also reduced yield prospects. Harvest started early in that State, although most of the crop still remained to be harvested on October 1. Michigan has had an extremely favorable season and more than four-fifths of the crop had been harvested by October 1. A record yield and production is expected for the State.

In the Northwest dry bean area harvest was seriously hampered by adverse weather during September. Prospects declined in all producing States except Wyoming which showed no change from a month ago. In Nebraska and Wyoming harvesting was slowed down by dry, hot weather during the first half of September which caused an unusual amount of shattering and splitting of beans. Later in the month harvesting was again stopped because of wet weather. In Idaho, intermittent showers and heavy rains which began September 12 made harvesting after that date almost impossible. Less than a fourth of the crop had been harvested at that time. Since then much of the remainder has been cut and windrowed. The Washington dry bean area had the wettest September of record. Only about 15-20 percent of the crop had been harvested when the rains started. The amount of damage to the remainder of the crop is uncertain. However, the quality of the beans harvested after the rains has been lowered sharply.

In the Southwest Pinto area production prospects show little change from a month ago. A slight increase in Arizona was offset by a decrease in Utah. Colorado and New Mexico report the same as a month ago. In Colorado the irrigated acreage produced an excellent crop with harvest completed by the end of September. Yields on the non-irrigated acreage vary from complete failure to 500 or 600 pounds per acre. Much of this acreage still remains to be harvested. California prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Rain and cool weather slowed maturity in some areas but have caused little damage thus far and the favorable yield prospects of a month ago have been maintained.

HAY: The 1959 hay crop is estimated at 113.9 million tons -- 7 percent less than the 1958 crop but 6 percent above average.

Prospects for the country improved more than 2 percent during September which reflects increases in all regions. Only a few States declined during the month and these changes were minor. Harvesting weather this season was generally favorable even though some hay in some areas was damaged by rain during curing.

The crop from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 64.5 million tons compared with the September 1 forecast of 62.2 million. The crop is 4 percent less than in 1958 but 28 percent above average.

All regions turned out better than expected earlier but most of the increase was in the important North Central States, especially Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. South Dakota declined further during the month from effects of the summer drought.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 5 million tons compared with 6 million in 1958 and 5.6 million tons the average. Missouri, the most important lespedeza State, had a poor crop because of dry weather in July and August. Most of the Southern States produced relatively good crops of lespedeza hay this year.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 53,403,000 pounds, 10 percent greater than both last year and average. An increase from last month in estimated production in Oregon more than offset decreases in Idaho and Washington. Washington growers finished their harvest September 26 although some drying continued until September 30. September weather was not favorable for harvest. The bulk of the Oregon crop had been harvested by October 1. Some delay occurred in the Hermiston area because of rain. In Idaho rains were also a factor affecting harvest progress. The late hops were not completed until September 23-27. California has completed harvest in the Sacramento Valley and it is about over in coastal areas.

APPLES: Prospective commercial apple production declined 2.4 million bushels or about 2 percent during September. The October 1 estimate of 115,843,000 bushels is 9 percent below last year but is 7 percent above average. Declines from September 1 were registered in important apple States in all three regions. The only States where production prospects improved during September were California, Utah, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. By regions the October 1 prospects were: Eastern, 57,250,000 bushels, 1 percent below last year but 18 percent above average; Central, 22,228,000 bushels, 3 percent below last year but 14 percent over average; and Western, 36,365,000 bushels, 20 percent below last year and 11 percent under average.

In New England growers delayed starting harvest of McIntosh as much as possible, waiting for better color. Good to excellent color did develop, but with the delay in harvest and the warm weather there was a heavy drop of this variety in many orchards. Harvest weather has been excellent but some shortage of labor is reported.

In the Hudson Valley of New York and in New Jersey conditions are reported similar to those in New England. In the Lake Ontario area of New York the long, dry spell is showing its effect in poor sizing and all varieties are expected to produce less than last year with Greenings showing the sharpest decline. In the Lake Ontario area, labor supply has been well adjusted to the demand. Harvest of Delicious in New Jersey was completed earlier than usual and picking of the important Stayman variety started in late September. Heavy crops of Staymans and Romes will prolong harvest later than usual with Rome harvest extending into November. The cooler weather of mid-September helped coloring of late varieties in Pennsylvania where picking of York, Stayman, and Delicious was in full swing.

In Maryland, hot, dry weather in August and September reduced size, especially in the Hancock area. Production prospects remain good to excellent in the heavy producing North Valley of Virginia and in Eastern West Virginia, although there was some loss of size as a result of insufficient moisture. Hurricane Gracie alleviated the moisture shortage the end of September, but some apples were blown off the trees. Although there was heavy damage in local areas of Virginia, over-all loss was light. The additional moisture is expected to increase the size of Winesaps and Romes, but it was too late to benefit Delicious materially. Harvest got off to a late start because of slow coloring but advanced rapidly with the cooler weather of mid-September until interrupted by the hurricane.

Hot, dry weather retarded coloring of the Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana crops, and all three of these States, as well as northern and western Illinois, report a heavy September drop. Coloring of late varieties improved with the cooler weather, but this did not come in time for some of the Jonathans and McIntosh in southwest Michigan. Both Michigan and Wisconsin report a shortage of experienced pickers. Picking of the Minnesota crop was slowed by late September rains but the cooler weather was favorable for development of good size and color, on the late varieties.

Washington's crop, already late because of late pollination, was further delayed by a cool, wet September. In the Yakima Valley quality is reported excellent, sizes good, but coloring of fruit on the inside of the trees has been slow. In the Wenatchee Valley harvest was estimated to be 15-20 percent complete by October 1, with harvest of Jonathans nearing completion, Delicious coming off heavily, and picking of Winesaps about 10 days away. In both Yakima and Wenatchee early harvest results were short of expectations. Harvest in the important Hood River area of Oregon started about September 20, but was not expected to be in full swing until winter pear harvest was completed around October 1. Winds caused limited loss of fruit in a few orchards. California's prospects were improved by the heavy mid-September rain. In that State more than the usual proportion of late apples have been going to processors. September weather in Idaho was favorable for growth, coloring, and maturity of late varieties. Harvest of Red Delicious is expected to continue through October; harvest of Red Romes was beginning October 1; Winesap harvest was expected to start about mid-October. Colorado reported good quality and color with the bulk of the crop in the principal commercial area of Delta County to be harvested in October. Both New Mexico and Utah have crops of below-average size but good quality.

PEACHES: The 1959 peach crop is estimated at 72.8 million bushels, 2 percent larger than last year, and 18 percent above average. Production in the Western States, principally California, was greater than last year but throughout the rest of the country the crop was generally smaller than in 1958. Excluding California Clingstone peaches, which are used mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. production is estimated at 48.2 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than last year but 23 percent above average.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 24.6 million bushels, 17 percent larger than last year and was exceeded only in 1956 when a record 27.1 million bushels were produced.

Harvest was nearly over by October 1. The crop matured rapidly this season and sizes were small. The California Freestone crop is estimated at 12.9 million bushels, 13 percent larger than last year, and 18 percent above average. Harvest was still in progress on October 1 but was expected to be completed about October 10.

Outside of California increases over last month's estimate occurred principally in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Michigan, Ohio, and New York were the major States showing a decline from a month ago. For all practical purposes harvest of the 1959 crop was complete by October 1 with most States finished before mid-September. A few peaches remained for harvest after October 1 in the Lake Ontario area of New York. Only 9 States produced larger crops this year than in 1958 -- California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

PEARS: The 1959 pear crop is estimated at 31,110,000 bushels, 8 percent above last year and 5 percent over average. The three Pacific Coast States, with 88 percent of the Nation's production, have a crop 12 percent larger than last year, while the total for all other States is down 15 percent. Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 20,575,000 bushels, 12 percent above last year and 8 percent above average.

The California Bartlett pear production, estimated at 15,835,000 bushels, is unchanged from last month and places the crop about one-fifth above last year and average. Pear sizes were smaller than usual.

The Washington Bartlett harvest was virtually complete by October 1. Cool, damp weather during September did not improve pear sizes, and in general the fruit was smaller than normal. In the Yakima Valley pear quality was generally good and in the Wenatchee district quality was excellent.

The Bartlett pear harvest in Oregon's Medford district was completed during the first week of September and picking was completed in the Hood River Area by mid-month. Extreme summer heat in the Medford area resulted in small-sized fruit and more than normal tonnages were sold as peewees. The packout for fresh market was considerably below average. Hood River pears were excellent in size and quality with more than usual going to fresh market.

Winter pear production in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 6,850,000 bushels, 11 percent greater than last year and 2 percent above average. Harvest in the Medford area of Oregon began during the first week of September and was nearing completion by October 1. A local hail storm on September 10 caused a small amount of damage and high winds on September 17 and 18 caused considerable damage to unharvested fruit in the eastern side of the valley. In the Hood River area rainy weather caused a labor shortage as many pickers moved to the drier orchards of Central Washington. The pears are excellent in size and quality. In Washington winter pear harvest was nearly complete by October 1. Cool weather during September was unfavorable for sizing pears and at mid-month four days of wind in the Yakima Valley caused some loss. Pear sizes are generally small but quality is very good. In California harvest of all winter pears, except Winter Nelis, was completed by October 1.

The estimate of pear production in Michigan is unchanged from September 1. In New York, the crop turned out better than was expected earlier. Quality and size are good. Harvest was complete, except for late varieties, by October 1. Compared with last year, yields were light in the Lake Ontario area but much better in the Hudson Valley.

GRAPES: The October 1 estimate of the Nation's grape crop is 3,248,200 tons, 7 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Higher production in California and Pennsylvania accounted for all of the increase from a month earlier, more than offsetting moderate declines in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, and Washington. European-type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, are estimated at 2,986,400 tons, 9 percent over 1958 and 11 percent above average.

Production of raisin-type grapes in California is estimated from October 1 conditions at 1,800,000 tons, 10 percent above last year and 17 percent over average. Harvest is well advanced for this time of year. Heavy rains on September 18 in the northern and central San Joaquin Valleys and North Coast areas interrupted harvesting. The drying of raisin grapes was past the peak when the rain came and much of the crop was already boxed, or in rolls. Rain damage to open trays is estimated to be minor. Most shippers have discontinued packing Thompson Seedless and nearly all remaining tonnage is going to wineries. Production of California's wine varieties is expected to total 530,000 tons, the same as last year and average. Winery crush during the last week of September was the heaviest of any week on record. California table varieties are estimated at 600,000 tons, 13 percent more than 1958 and 6 percent above average. Rain on September 18 cut short the shipment of Tokay grapes to interstate markets and caused some damage, especially in the Lodi area. Most of the remaining tonnage is expected to be crushed. Heavy harvest of Emperors started during the last week of September and picking of Almerias will begin about October 10. Quality of Emperors is variable and generally below average.

September weather in New York was favorable for early grape maturity but rainfall did little to increase tonnage prospects. In the Finger Lakes region, the dry weather reduced berry size even more than anticipated earlier. The Pennsylvania berries are smaller than usual due to dry weather, but color is generally good and sugar content high. Harvest began about September 21 as expected, and was general by September 28. In Ohio, quality is varied in the north central growing area. Some growers in the northeastern area are delaying harvest in order to increase the sugar content of the berries. The Michigan crop was more than two-thirds harvested by October 1. Weather during the last week of September was generally unfavorable and caused some cracking. In Washington, unfavorable September weather lowered production prospects from a month earlier. By October 1, only 20 percent of the crop had been harvested as the low sugar content delayed picking in the larger vineyards.

CITRUS: The national crop of Early and Mid-season oranges for harvest in the 1959-60 season is forecast at 68.4 million boxes--more than 3 percent above last season. Increases in Florida, Texas, and Arizona more than offset a 1.9 million decrease in California Navels.

The Florida production forecast consists of 3.5 million boxes of Temples and 47.0 million boxes of Other Early and Mid-season oranges compared with 3.0 million Temples and 44.1 million Other Early and Mid-season oranges produced in 1958-59. California has a prospective crop of 15 million boxes of Navel oranges and the Texas outlook is for 2,250,000 boxes of Early and Mid-season fruit.

The Florida Valencia crop is expected to fill 42.5 million boxes compared to 38.9 million last year. This brings the total Florida orange forecast to 93 million boxes for 1959-60 compared with 86 million harvested last season. The first forecast of California Valencias will be made in December. In 1958-59 this State produced 23 million boxes of Valencias. Both Texas and Arizona expect appreciable increases in their Valencia crops, which would result in an all orange forecast of 3.2 million boxes for Texas and 1.2 million for Arizona. Florida tangerines are 11 percent below last year and are carried at 4.0 million boxes.

Grapefruit production in the United States (excluding California other areas) for 1959-60 harvest is placed at 41.5 million boxes, practically the same as last year. The 3.2 million box decrease expected in Florida is offset by sharp increases in Texas, Arizona and the Desert Valleys of California. The 32 million box forecast for Florida for 1959-60 is made up of 12 million boxes of Other (seedy) types and 20 million seedless, of which 6.5 million are pinks. In 1958-59 Florida produced 35.2 million boxes consisting of 19.6 million seedless (including 5.6 pinks) and 15.6 million Other varieties. Texas expects the largest crop -- 5.8 million boxes -- since the pre-freeze year of 1950-51 when 7.5 million boxes were harvested.

The lime crop in Florida is estimated at 300,000 boxes -- 50 percent above the short crop of 1958-59. Tangelos, forecast at 450,000 boxes for the 1959-60 season, compares with 300,000 produced in 1958-59. The Arizona lemon crop is estimated at 860,000 boxes compared with 340,000 boxes in 1958-59.

Florida citrus crops have experienced generally good growing weather during the season thus far -- plenty of moisture contributing to favorable sizing and advanced maturity. The season is probably 2 to 3 weeks earlier than last year. Groves damaged by the 1957-58 freezes continue to make rapid recovery. Harvest of the new crop grapefruit started early in September and the first oranges were shipped in the latter part of the month. September shipments of grapefruit approached a million boxes with most grapefruit going into fresh channels.

Texas citrus has a fairly heavy set of fruit. Hot, dry weather during the summer months retarded size development. The harvest season opened officially September 15 with maturity regulations in operation until December 15. Shipments of grapefruit have been very light.

California Navels have made normal progress this season with maturity about the same as last year. Most of the old crop Valencias will be harvested by the end of October. The lemon set from the 1959-60 crop is good. The crop has made favorable progress. Harvest of the new crop is expected to begin soon in central California. Picking of old crop lemons has been at a very low rate in recent weeks.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 103,400 tons, 50 percent greater than in 1958 and 19 percent above average.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 150,000 tons (dried basis), 7 percent below average but up sharply from last year's small crop of 96,000 tons. Harvest was earlier than usual this season. Heavy mid-September rains resulted in little loss since the bulk of the crop had been harvested.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected to total 85,500 tons (fresh basis), 63 percent greater than last year but 6 percent below average. The crop is turning out better than had been expected in Idaho and Washington, but in Oregon, the estimate is down from a month ago. Oregon's crop matured over a long period and was thus subjected to splitting and brown rot as the result of rains. Harvest was expected to be complete by October 5. Most of the Washington fresh market crop had been harvested by October 1, but picking for processors was still in progress. Cool weather during September slowed maturity. Idaho finished harvest of prunes about September 28, and of plums about October 1. Although heavy rains in September caused some damage only a small part of the crop was affected.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,273,000 barrels, 9 percent greater than last year and the largest on record. During the past month increased prospects in Wisconsin more than offset declines in Massachusetts and Washington. Harvest is in progress in all States, being into or past its peak on the east coast but just starting on the west coast by the end of September. In both Massachusetts and New Jersey growers delayed harvest because berries were slow to color. With the arrival of cooler weather right after September 10 color began improving. There was little rain during the last half of September to interfere with harvest. Frost damage has been negligible this fall, in these two states. In Massachusetts harvest of Early Blacks was about complete by October. The berries are generally smaller than had been expected. Wisconsin started harvest of its record large crop about September 23.

In Washington harvest began in the earliest bogs about September 27, although most growers did not commence until October 1. Berries are small and the set on the lower part of the vines is not as heavy as expected. Weather in Oregon this past month was favorable for cranberries and the fruit shows good color. The heavy set prevented berries from attaining large size but the total production is expected to be the largest of record.

AVOCADOS: The forecast of production for Florida's 1959-60 crop avocados remains unchanged from last month at 7,800 tons, nearly twice last year's small crop but 14 percent below average.

California's avocados set a heavy crop for the new season and the fruit have made good size growth to date. Although rainfall has been light the trees are in good condition. A small quantity of new crop Fuertes will be ready for harvest in October.

FIGS: California is still harvesting a few Kadota figs for canning and will continue as long as weather favors maturity. Shipments to fresh market have been light this season. Because of freeze damage to the trees last November production of figs is below average.

OLIVES: Harvest of olives is under way in California. Picking of Manzanillos for canning began before mid-September and harvest of Sevillano and Barouni varieties began near the end of the month. Manzanillos picked to date are no larger than average in size even though there is a light set of fruit. Rains have helped the Mission variety which is usually harvested later than other varieties. Picking of Missions is expected to be delayed as much as possible this season in order to add size.

ALMONDS: Production of almonds in California is estimated at 70,000 tons, the largest on record and in sharp contrast to last year's small crop of 19,800 tons. Harvest of all early varieties has been completed and in some districts late varieties had also been harvested by October 1. Shell sizes are small, but meats are plump and the shelling ratio is expected to be higher than usual. Heavy September rains knocked off a good many unharvested almonds. This resulted in some damage to the nuts, mostly as stained shells. The rains relieved drought conditions, but the accompanying strong winds blew over some trees.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 9,420 tons, roughly one-fourth greater than last year, and 19 percent above average. In Oregon, a larger than usual portion of the crop is falling without shedding the husk. This, together with early fall rains and late harvest adds to the problems of harvest. Harvest started in a small way about October 1 but was not expected to be in full swing until October 5. Washington growers also expected to get harvest started the first few days of October.

WALNUTS: The walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 61,700 tons, 30 percent smaller than last year, and 16 percent below average. Harvest of early varieties in California was past its peak by October 1, and growers were starting on the late varieties. Mid-September rains speeded the cracking of husks and thus advanced the harvest. Oregon growers expected to start harvest about mid-October. Cool weather during September was unfavorable for the crop.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans declined 2 percent during September with reductions in Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina more than offsetting slight gains in Georgia and Alabama. The October 1 indicated production of 129,700,000 pounds is 26 percent below last year and 14 percent under average.

Oklahoma reports an abnormally heavy shedding of nuts during September. The outlook in that State is extremely varied between growers and between areas. Prospects continue favorable in northeast Texas and along the upper coast, but throughout east Texas the crop is spotted and generally below last year. In Louisiana, September weather was favorable and a light harvest was underway at report time. There is a good seedling crop in parts of south Arkansas, but both seedling and improved crops are light in most northeast and east central areas of that State.

Mississippi reports further shedding of nuts. The crop is poor in the normally heavy-producing southeastern district of that State. This will result in a smaller than usual proportion of improved varieties. The Delta area still reports fair prospects. The crop is also reported to be very short in the normally heavy-producing counties of southwestern Alabama, but a fair crop is expected in the central part of that State.

All areas of Georgia received an abundance of moisture during September and reports indicate that the main varieties have filled out well. The bud set was light and the crop will be very small in the Albany area, but north of Cordele the crop is generally good, especially the Stuart variety. Scab infestation has been severe on Schleys and production of this variety will be light except where growers carried out an effective spray program. Hurricane Gracie struck the South Carolina and the extreme eastern Georgia pecan areas on September 29, too late for the damage to be fully reflected in growers' reports. A preliminary appraisal indicates that, in the areas affected, a substantial percentage of the nuts was blown off the trees, but that efforts are being made to salvage as much of the crop as possible. There was some loss of trees in both States.

POTATOES: The third forecast of the fall potato crop is for a harvest of 167,225,000 hundredweight, 1 percent below the September 1 forecast, 9 percent below the 1958 crop, but 10 percent above average. Progress of the crop was again highly variable during the month. Light to heavy frosts hit many of the important fall potato States during the first part of September, and persistent rainfall delayed harvest in Wisconsin. On the other hand the Red River Valley reported very favorable harvest conditions for most of September. In the Eastern fall States harvest is about on schedule, but yields are below earlier expectations in Maine and Long Island, New York. In the West, an early snowfall in the San Luis Valley of Colorado in late September may set back harvest operations materially, and in Idaho the unusual early freezes stopped growth in many areas and curtailed yields, particularly on late fields.

Production in 8 Eastern fall States is estimated at 59,168,000 hundredweight, 10 percent below 1958 and 4 percent below average. In 9 Central fall States, the crop is placed at 41,543,000, 5 percent below last year, but 8 percent above average. In 9 Western fall States, production is placed at 66,514,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below the 1958 crop, but 27 percent above average.

In Maine, yields are below average but fields show considerable variation. Unusually dry weather in July and only moderately favorable growing conditions during the season resulted in a generally light set of tubers. Elsewhere in New England generally good to very good yields are being realized, except in the Connecticut River Valley where seasonal moisture has been inadequate on the lighter soils. On Long Island, New York yields are not turning out as well as expected earlier in the season. This is generally attributed to a heavy aphid infestation and the spread of disease. In Upstate New York, hot weather and generally dry soils restricted tuber development during the first part of September, and hastened maturity. About one-half of the crop had been harvested in Steuben County by October 1.

Hot and dry weather in Erie County, Pennsylvania in the first half of September and record low temperatures in the third week of September, generally restricted tuber development. In Lehigh County, moisture conditions have been more favorable, but many fields went down early. In Lancaster, Bucks, and Berks Counties, harvest was generally complete by October 1. In Michigan, digging has been held up by extremely wet fields in the Upper Peninsula. Rains have also delayed harvest in Wisconsin with digging running well behind schedule. On October 1, an estimated two-thirds of the Wisconsin crop still remained for harvest. In the Red River Valley harvest is well advanced with about two-thirds of the crop under cover on October 1. Potatoes are mostly medium size but are small in the areas where heat and drought caused vines to go down early. Yields are extremely variable this year. Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvest during most of September and a good quality crop is going into storage.

In Idaho, first killing frosts hit scattered areas September 9, with intermittent frosts after the 15th hitting additional potato areas. By the end of the month most of the crop was frosted down. Yields were curtailed on late plantings. Above normal precipitation since mid-September put the ground in excellent condition for harvest operations, but caused some delay in digging. Assuming normal weather, harvest will be in full swing in early October. Yields in the San Luis Valley of Colorado were reduced by several September freezes and harvest operations have been adversely affected by an early snowfall. The Northern Colorado potato area also experienced wet weather and some snow cover on October 1. The Washington fall crop made good progress during the month. Harvest in the Kittitas Valley was underway on October 1, but in the Columbia Basin digging is not expected to be active until mid-month. In Central Oregon, harvest has started and good quality is indicated. In the Klamath Basin, yields are highly variable, attributable to the July summer freeze and later 100-degree weather. At Tulalake, California, fall harvest is underway. Tuber size is disappointing. Digging of Kennebecs for chipping was underway during much of September. Harvest of the fall crop in the Stockton district is expected to begin about October 10-15.

The final estimate of the late summer crop is for a crop of 32,774,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the September 1 forecast, 4 percent below the 1958 crop, and fractionally below average. The decrease from a month ago resulted largely from reduced yields on Long Island, New York, and a delay in harvest for Wisconsin which reduced late summer marketings below earlier expectations. On Long Island, yields were reduced by the heavy aphid infestation and the resultant spread of disease. Marketings on Long Island after October 1 are included in the fall crop forecast. In New Jersey, harvest was about two-thirds complete on October 1. Harvest of the Cobbler crop in Pennsylvania and the Bay County, Michigan crop was completed in early September. In Wisconsin, harvest was delayed by persistent rains in late September. Marketings in Wisconsin after October 1 are included in the fall crop forecast. In Idaho, late summer harvest is largely complete except for Russets. Harvest of late summer potatoes in Oregon is also nearing completion. A heavy-grade out was experienced during September. In California, harvest of late summer potatoes is complete except at Tehachapi and in the Antelope Valley.

The early summer crop has been previously estimated at 13,806,000, 6 percent below 1958 but 13 percent above average. The late spring potato crop was placed at 22,553,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below 1958 and 8 percent below average. Production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas was placed at 3,311,000 hundredweight, about one-third below 1958. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 3,874,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below 1958.

Production of all seasonal groups in 1959 is placed at 243,543,000 hundredweight, compared with 265,729,000 hundredweight in 1958.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato crop, based on October 1 prospects, is forecast at 18,036,000 hundredweight--3 percent above the 1958 crop, but 8 percent below the 1949-57 average. The estimated production is about the same as the September 1 forecast.

The indicated yield per acre of 65.9 hundredweight is the highest of record, exceeding the 65.5 hundredweight in 1958. Weather conditions during September were favorable in most areas for development and harvest of the sweetpotato crop. In New Jersey and Maryland harvesting to October 1 was light. Harvest on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is about 80 percent complete and growers are expecting to dig the bulk of the crop in the other areas in October. Harvest is under way in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama, and is expected to peak by the last week in October. Digging is complete in the southern areas of Georgia and nearing completion in the central counties. Louisiana harvest is about one-third complete with a higher proportion of the 1959 crop now going to canners than that reported to the same date in 1958. Harvest in eastern and southern Texas was active during the latter part of September. In the northwestern counties sweetpotato harvest will be active in October.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,820 million pounds--5 percent above 1958 but 13 percent below the 1948-57 average. The current outlook is 2 percent or 38 million pounds below expectations a month earlier. Decreases in the flue-cured and burley crops account for virtually all the decline during the month as estimates for Maryland, dark types, and cigar types are essentially the same as a month ago.

Conditions were not altogether favorable for curing stalk-cut types during the past month. Hot, humid weather continuing from August through early September, caused considerable pole sweat and houseburn. Reduction in quality of leaf was rather widespread and some loss in poundage, especially in burley, is evident.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,104 million pounds, is 32 million pounds or nearly 3 percent below the September 1 forecast. A crop this size is 2 percent above 1958 poundage but 13 percent below the 10-year average. Recent reports from growers and sales data indicate that the crop is lighter, particularly in the Eastern belt of North Carolina, than thought earlier in the season. The average yield per acre for the bright leaf crop is placed at 1,582 pounds, the third highest of record.

At 493 million pounds, estimated production for the burley crop is 6 percent above 1958 but 12 percent below average. Because of decreases in Kentucky and Tennessee during the past month, over-all prospects were down about 6 million pounds. Hot, humid conditions which continued until about mid-September resulted in some loss of grade and weight. Despite a decline of 20 pounds during the month, a record-high average yield of 1,638 pounds per acre is expected.

Maryland tobacco, type 32, is forecast at 32.4 million pounds, unchanged from the September 1 forecast. A crop this size compares with the 10-year average of 38.9 million pounds. Reports from growers indicate that a yield of 875 pounds per acre is in the offing this season.

Expectations from the fire-cured belt, at 54.0 million pounds, are little changed from the September 1 estimate. The crop is about a fourth greater than 1958 but an eighth below the 10-year average. The yield of 1,495 pounds in prospect is very close to the record-high of 1,501 pounds per acre set in 1956.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is placed at 23.2 million pounds. A crop this size--the third smallest of record--compares with 18.0 million pounds produced in 1958 and the 10-year average of 31.3 million pounds. During the past month, prospects shifted slightly among types but aggregate production was practically unchanged. A yield of 1,422 pounds is indicated, second only to 1956 when the average reached 1,514 pounds per acre.

Estimated cigar filler production, at 62 million pounds, remained at the September 1 level. Prospects compare with an estimated 53 million pounds harvested in 1958 and the average of nearly 57 million pounds. At 1,728 pounds, the highest yield of record is indicated.

A cigar binder crop of 33.2 million pounds is expected. Improved prospects in Wisconsin slightly more than offset declines in the Connecticut Valley. The expected average yield of 1,762 pounds per acre from the binder crop is only 4 pounds short of the all-time high set in 1957.

Leaf from cigar wrapper types is expected to weigh 18.2 million pounds this season, up 200 thousand pounds from September 1. Wrapper production totaled about 16.3 million pounds last year while the 10-year average stands at 16.0 million. The yield this season is indicated at 1,335 pounds. Only in 1957 was either production or average yield higher than indicated for the current season.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at a record high of 16,538,000 tons, up about one percent from a month ago. This is 9 percent above 1958 and 7 percent above the previous record crop of 15,505,000 tons harvested in 1957.

Harvesting was well underway in the northern States by the end of September and scheduled to begin around October 1 in most other States. Timely rains at the end of September put the soil in excellent condition for digging beets in most areas.

In Colorado, however, the northern part of the State was too wet for harvest and much of the ground was covered by snow. In Washington rainy September weather left fields muddy and slowed harvest. Factories were operating at capacity in California where favorable weather with a minimum of disease and insect damage has resulted in a record high yield. Record yields per acre are also forecast for Michigan, Nebraska, Idaho, and Wyoming.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is now estimated at 8,182,000 tons, down about 2 percent from the September 1 forecast. Even so both production and yield per acre are at record high levels. Growing conditions continued favorable in both Florida and Louisiana during the month, but as harvest time approached, Louisiana growers appraised their yield prospects slightly lower than a month ago.

PASTURES: Pastures in the United States were reported as 76 percent of normal on October 1. This is 10 percentage points below the excellent condition of October 1 last year, but 5 points above the 1948-57 average for the date. Condition declined 2 percentage points from September 1, which was the usual seasonal change between September 1 and October 1. Pastures showed some improvement during September in the West North Central States and the West, but deteriorated in other sections of the country. As of October 1, pasture feed was generally poor in most Atlantic States from New York to Virginia and westward through Indiana, in the Northern Great Plains, and in most Western States outside the Pacific Northwest.

Condition of pastures in the East North Central States declined faster than usual during September, but was still near average for October 1. Shortage of moisture in Indiana and Ohio caused pastures to deteriorate rapidly and resulted in decreases of 23 and 34 percentage points, respectively, from the excellent conditions of October 1 last year. Condition was better than usual for October 1 in Illinois, although hot dry weather reduced pasture feed considerably during September. The excellent pastures in Michigan and Wisconsin were well above average for October 1, with those in Wisconsin further improved by September rains.

Generally, pastures in the West North Central States showed slight improvement from September 1 in contrast to the usual seasonal decline of 4 percent. General rains were beneficial to grass during September, as condition in all States in the region, except Missouri, improved by October 1. In Missouri, pastures were poor and down 20 percentage points from the lush condition of October 1 last year. Badly needed moisture brought limited new growth of grass by October 1 in South Dakota, but condition of pastures there and in North Dakota remained at least 20 percentage points below average for the date. In contrast, good pastures in Iowa and Kansas were 17 and 18 percentage points, respectively, above the October 1 average.

Pasture conditions in the South Central region were poorer than on October 1 a year earlier, but better than average in all States. Pastures in Kentucky declined sharply during September due to moisture shortage, but were still slightly better than average. Condition in other States in the region were at least 12 percentage points above

the October 1 average. Grass improved during September in Alabama, but pastures furnished less green feed than a month earlier in other South Central States. Although poorer than on October 1 last year in Oklahoma and Texas, pastures continued good with condition 23 and 24 percentage points, respectively, above average in these States.

October 1 conditions showed sharp variations in the West due to the frequency and amount of moisture received in the several States. For the region as a whole, pastures were poorer than the good to excellent ones of last year, but were better than usual for the date. Precipitation was generally ample during September in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and resulted in lush pastures for livestock. Recent rains improved condition in Montana and Utah, but pastures furnished less than average feed for October 1. In California and Nevada, condition lagged far below October 1 last year and pastures supplied considerably less grass than usual.

In both the Atlantic Coast regions, pastures declined during September and did not furnish as much feed as usual for October 1. Pastures were generally excellent in the New England States, but suffered from dry weather in most of the remainder of the North Atlantic region. Pastures deteriorated rapidly in Pennsylvania and were in much poorer condition there and in New York than on October 1 last year. In the South Atlantic region, condition of pastures ranged from very poor to excellent. Pastures in the upper South Atlantic States declined during September due to lack of moisture and by October 1 were well below last year and average in most States. In West Virginia, condition was very poor and dropped 40 percentage points from October 1 last year. In contrast, pastures showed gains from October 1 last year and average in the lower South Atlantic States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,539 million eggs during September, about 1 percent more than in September 1958. Increases of 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the South Central States were nearly offset by decreases of 5 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Aggregate egg production January through September was about 4 percent above the same period of 1958.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 15.4 compared with 15.2 eggs a year earlier. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic, where it was about the same as in September 1958. Compared with last year, increases were 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and West, and 1 percent in the East North Central States.

Laying flocks averaged 294,061,000 layers during September, compared with 297,529,000 in September 1958, a decrease of 1 percent. This is the lowest average number of layers on hand during September since 1941. Decreases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 3 percent in the West North Central States. These decreases were almost offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 5 percent in the Western States. The number of layers was about the same as last year in the South Central Region.

The number of layers on October 1, 1959 totaled 302,204,000, down about 1 percent from last year. Decreases of 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central were partially offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Central States.

The rate of lay on October 1, 1959 was 50.5 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 49.5 eggs on October 1 last year. The rate was above last year in all regions. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 386 million -- 4 percent less than a year earlier and 13 percent below average. This is the smallest number of potential layers on farms October 1 since estimates began in 1931. Decreases from 1958 were 9 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central Region. Increases were 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the Western States. Potential layers this year consist of 59 percent pullets and 41 percent hens, compared with 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens last year.

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 255,978,000 -- 10 percent less than a year earlier. Young chickens were less than last year in all regions except in the South Atlantic, which was 3 percent above October 1, 1958. Decreases were 16 percent in the East North Central and West North Central, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, and 4 percent in the South Central region. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 56 percent pullet layers, 33 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens. On October 1, 1958, young chickens consisted of 55 percent pullet layers, 34 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens.

All pullets on farms are estimated at 228,070,000, compared with 252,470,000 last year and 1948-57 average of 272,153,000. Of the pullets on hand, 63 percent were of laying age, compared with 62 percent a year earlier. The number of laying pullets was about 7 percent less than last year and the number of pullets not of laying age was 13 percent less.

Other young chickens on farms totaled 27,908,000 -- 11 percent less than a year earlier.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 157,874,000 -- 5 percent above last year, but 4 percent below October 1, 1957. Hen numbers were above a year earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic. This year a larger number of hens was kept, partially offsetting the decrease in the pullet crop. The proportion of hens, however, is not as high as in 1957 when increasing egg prices caused very close utilization of the pullet crop and the retention of hen layers. On October 1 hens comprised 52 percent of the laying flock, compared with 49 percent in 1958 and 53 percent on October 1, 1957.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS

LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western	: States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Thousands						
1948-57 (Av.)	: 56,079	61,694	83,252	30,964	51,199	34,707	317,895
1958	: 53,785	59,646	79,295	32,565	43,606	37,500	306,397
1959	: 51,423	56,051	76,319	35,025	44,109	39,277	302,204
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/							
	Thousands						
1948-57 (Av.)	: 74,466	86,045	126,898	41,433	69,718	44,327	442,888
1958	: 68,044	76,794	113,706	42,356	56,226	45,799	402,925
1959	: 64,358	70,099	104,930	45,086	54,560	46,911	385,944
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	: Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	: 49.0	42.2	40.0	40.0	36.0	50.1	42.5
1958	: 54.0	49.8	45.4	49.7	43.6	58.0	49.5
1959	: 54.3	50.2	47.1	50.5	45.0	58.7	50.5
1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)							
Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western	: States
PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1948-57 (Av.)	: 28,842	30,685	36,447	14,129	20,541	16,515	147,160
1958	: 27,794	31,350	40,632	17,661	18,917	19,588	155,942
1959	: 26,192	26,013	36,321	17,899	18,896	19,009	144,330
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1948-57 (Av.)	: 18,387	24,351	43,647	10,469	18,519	9,620	124,993
1958	: 14,259	17,148	34,411	9,791	12,620	8,299	96,528
1959	: 12,935	14,048	28,611	10,061	10,451	7,634	83,740
OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS							
1948-57 (Av.)	: 8,794	9,738	14,903	7,486	9,351	4,254	54,526
1958	: 4,716	5,367	8,685	3,165	5,442	4,053	31,428
1959	: 3,977	5,084	5,579	3,553	6,180	3,535	27,908
ALL YOUNG CHICKENS							
1948-57 (Av.)	: 56,023	64,775	94,996	32,084	48,412	30,389	326,678
1958	: 46,769	53,865	83,728	30,617	36,979	31,940	283,898
1959	: 43,104	45,145	70,511	31,513	35,527	30,178	255,978
HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER							
1948-57 (Av.)	: 27,237	31,008	46,805	16,835	30,658	18,192	170,736
1958	: 25,991	28,296	38,663	14,904	24,689	17,912	150,455
1959	: 25,231	30,038	39,998	17,126	25,213	20,268	157,874

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-September averaged 32.8 cents per dozen, compared with 30.9 cents a month earlier and 41.8 cents a year earlier. Mid-September prices received by producers were the lowest for the date since September 1941. The price trends in the Nation's egg markets were upward during the first three weeks of September. However, egg prices during the weekly period September 24 through 30 ranged from unchanged to 11½ cents below a week earlier.

Producers received an average of 14.4 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September -- down 0.3 cent per pound from a month earlier and 1.1 cents a pound less than a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 9.6 cents per pound and commercial broilers 15.7 cents per pound, compared with 12.5 cents and 16.3 cents, respectively, in September 1958. The average price received for broilers was the lowest September price since records began in 1940. Prices of farm chickens dropped below 10 cents per pound for the first time of record. Liberal offerings of broilers and fryers, together with keen area competition to supply the limited demand, held prices down to very low levels. Hens were moving in heavy volume. The best demand in late September was for the heavier sizes to supply the needs for the Hebrew holidays.

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 22.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 21.9 cents a month earlier and 23.7 cents during September 1958. Prices held quite steady during September. Trading in turkeys was generally quiet.

The average cost of farm poultry rations in mid-September was \$3.35 per 100 pounds -- down 6 cents from August 15 and down 9 cents from September 1958. Average cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.69 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.79 per 100 a month earlier and \$4.88 a year earlier.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable to producers than last year. The broiler-feed ratio was slightly more favorable than a year earlier but considerably less favorable than average.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, September 1959 <u>1/</u>									
(In millions of pounds)									
State	Sept. 1948	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959	State	Sept. 1948	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958
N. Y.	684	719	716	709	709	Ga.	97	95	96
N. J.	91	88	93	91	91	Ky.	223	235	272
Pa.	472	522	542	531	531	Tenn.	213	215	233
Ohio	452	440	446	427	427	Ala.	104	89	98
Ind.	319	304	321	296	296	Miss.	117	115	134
Ill.	408	399	419	375	375	Ark.	107	90	107
Mich.	442	455	474	452	452	Okla.	140	122	140
Wis.	1,096	1,210	1,299	1,156	1,156	Texas	246	231	249
Minn.	492	531	611	520	520	Mont.	44	41	43
Iowa	458	448	487	430	430	Idaho	108	124	145
Mo.	351	317	360	318	318	Wyo.	18	17	18
N. Dak.	130	125	157	126	126	Colo.	69	66	71
S. Dak.	105	107	125	110	110	Utah	51	59	65
Nebr.	166	154	181	150	150	Wash.	142	154	161
Kans.	182	151	168	151	151	Oreg.	97	88	104
Md.	113	130	134	130	130	Calif.	529	613	685
Va.	181	189	193	193	193	Other			
W. Va.	72	68	73	69	69	States	517	578	703
N. C.	140	150	159	152	152	U. S.	9,225	9,492	10,335
S. C.	49	53	53	48	48				
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

CORN, ALL 1/						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35.1	41.0	39.0	453	451	390
N.H.	44.3	49.0	46.0	516	539	506
Vt.	48.4	52.0	49.0	2,947	3,120	3,087
Mass.	49.3	54.0	53.0	1,572	1,620	1,643
R.I.	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282	264
Conn.	46.5	53.0	51.0	1,802	2,120	2,040
N.Y.	46.3	50.0	50.0	31,291	33,400	32,400
N.J.	47.5	68.0	70.0	8,881	10,608	12,880
Pa.	47.6	65.5	64.0	62,904	82,202	81,920
Ohio	55.4	60.0	67.0	198,233	202,560	271,417
Ind.	54.2	63.0	65.0	252,458	277,389	354,900
Ill.	57.2	69.0	68.0	509,193	598,920	696,456
Mich.	45.7	56.0	62.0	81,781	106,344	138,942
Wis.	53.6	52.5	65.0	139,836	140,962	181,480
Minn.	48.4	54.5	52.0	268,215	312,448	360,360
Iowa	53.3	65.5	68.0	566,066	669,279	826,812
Mo.	38.8	56.0	55.0	155,480	180,712	244,915
N.Dak.	21.7	18.5	14.0	26,862	25,068	19,348
S.Dak.	28.0	27.0	20.0	108,551	105,192	82,600
Nebr.	31.2	51.5	48.0	204,872	279,851	333,888
Kans.	25.4	42.0	41.0	55,554	73,122	78,515
Del.	43.4	65.0	60.0	6,760	8,580	9,720
Md.	45.4	62.0	60.0	21,820	27,776	30,120
Va.	38.0	53.0	46.0	35,357	40,969	39,100
W.Va.	42.0	55.0	54.0	8,776	8,305	8,478
N.C.	31.0	44.0	43.0	65,521	82,192	86,731
S.C.	20.2	31.0	28.0	24,103	28,954	26,152
Ga.	18.5	32.0	28.0	54,176	86,752	81,984
Fla.	17.0	26.0	22.0	10,031	14,924	13,882
Ky.	37.2	49.0	48.0	76,202	75,803	88,368
Tenn.	29.3	39.0	41.0	55,944	59,748	65,969
Ala.	20.8	32.0	27.0	49,947	66,848	60,345
Miss.	22.2	30.5	30.0	39,642	44,469	42,420
Ark.	21.8	32.0	33.0	19,440	14,688	13,497
La.	21.3	28.0	30.0	14,559	15,960	16,260
Okla.	18.7	30.0	33.0	12,966	9,000	8,613
Texas	19.0	24.5	28.0	41,073	42,973	43,708
Mont.	16.8	18.0	15.0	2,914	3,168	2,505
Idaho	58.6	68.0	68.0	2,441	4,216	4,964
Wyo.	20.8	30.0	25.0	1,205	1,830	1,525
Colo.	31.8	51.5	51.0	15,511	26,471	26,214
N.Mex.	18.6	31.0	33.0	1,145	1,457	1,650
Ariz.	19.3	32.5	30.0	744	1,170	1,050
Utah	46.6	58.0	60.0	1,754	2,668	2,940
Nev.	39.8	55.0	44.0	125	220	176
Wash.	64.8	70.0	70.0	1,902	3,990	5,740
Oreg.	50.6	70.0	62.0	1,557	3,150	4,030
Calif.	51.0	73.0	73.0	7,696	17,374	18,250
U.S.	40.6	51.7	52.2	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,429,154

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	29.3	34.5	30.0	11,032	9,212	8,250
N.J.	26.2	34.0	30.0	1,778	1,768	1,500
Pa.	24.0	30.0	25.5	18,187	16,920	13,668
Ohio	24.6	31.0	24.0	48,335	46,345	32,640
Ind.	24.8	32.0	26.0	35,830	40,992	31,980
Ill.	25.6	31.5	25.5	44,246	54,180	42,993
Mich.	27.6	38.0	31.0	32,935	41,800	35,123
Wis.	24.5	33.4	29.0	1,903	2,071	1,916
Minn.	17.9	31.4	23.9	16,202	25,345	23,914
Iowa	21.6	34.5	20.2	3,961	5,586	3,228
Mo.	23.6	28.0	24.0	35,537	40,488	37,824
N.Dak.	13.3	23.1	14.8	113,651	146,941	99,697
S.Dak.	11.5	23.9	9.0	35,044	55,722	16,495
Nebr.	20.6	33.0	22.0	75,801	113,450	69,685
Kans.	15.6	27.5	20.0	169,289	291,252	207,580
Del.	21.6	25.5	27.0	972	714	702
Md.	21.6	25.5	23.5	5,038	4,233	4,018
Va.	21.6	26.0	24.0	7,184	6,162	6,600
W.Va.	21.0	27.5	25.0	1,111	770	625
N.C.	19.6	23.5	23.5	7,326	7,614	9,894
S.C.	17.6	22.0	21.0	2,971	3,124	4,032
Ga.	16.7	23.0	21.0	2,099	1,633	2,100
Ky.	19.7	23.5	25.0	4,761	3,948	4,750
Tenn.	17.1	20.0	22.0	4,046	2,660	3,740
Ala.	19.0	23.0	22.0	707	2,300	1,430
Miss.	23.2	17.0	28.0	731	1,904	1,120
Ark.	19.3	20.0	26.0	1,295	2,340	3,640
La.	1/ 19.3	16.0	22.0	1/ 806	672	1,210
Okla.	12.8	26.0	19.0	64,925	115,440	86,051
Texas	10.9	22.0	17.0	35,358	73,040	56,440
Mont.	17.8	23.1	18.4	90,092	100,709	79,187
Idaho	29.1	34.4	35.0	40,284	42,492	42,930
Wyo.	17.8	27.1	20.7	5,976	8,120	5,496
Colo.	16.0	25.4	21.0	37,031	70,236	57,148
N.Mex.	8.8	19.5	17.5	1,895	3,838	3,655
Ariz.	27.5	32.0	35.0	903	3,904	3,500
Utah	20.1	19.9	20.7	7,752	5,586	5,351
Nev.	29.4	37.7	34.3	473	754	686
Wash.	28.8	35.8	35.8	70,871	71,791	71,522
Oreg.	28.2	34.1	32.2	27,312	28,000	26,948
Calif.	19.8	22.0	22.0	10,305	8,162	8,162
U. S.	18.0	27.3	21.0	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,117,430

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57	1953	1952	1948-57	1952	1952
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	24.2	32.0	28.0	1,204	1,056	896
Minn.	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
Iowa	19.6	28.0	22.0	291	336	308
N.Dak.	13.6	23.0	14.5	90,652	127,765	82,157
S.Dak.	10.8	21.0	7.5	27,301	36,981	9,908
Nebr.	12.8	19.0	15.0	664	95	165
Mont.	15.8	18.5	14.0	52,738	36,500	32,872
Idaho	33.8	39.0	42.0	20,882	21,996	22,722
Wyo.	17.1	21.0	19.0	1,242	840	855
Colo.	19.0	20.5	20.0	1,610	1,004	700
N.Mex.	14.8	19.0	17.0	243	114	85
Utah	32.6	35.5	33.0	2,810	2,556	2,343
Nev.	30.0	38.0	34.0	364	532	476
Wash.	24.6	23.0	34.0	11,664	3,933	8,126
Oreg.	26.4	27.5	30.0	5,107	2,695	3,450
U.S.	15.4	23.4	16.5	231,167	260,217	187,551

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57	1952	1952	1948-57	1952	1952
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	14.2	30.0	23.0	818	570	690
N.Dak.	12.0	24.0	16.5	23,000	19,176	17,540
S.Dak.	10.4	21.0	7.0	2,359	1,491	497
Mont.	1/ 17.0	21.0	17.0	1/ 8,157	840	1,819
U.S.	12.2	23.8	16.2	29,439	22,077	20,546
1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.						

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & spring)	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1948-57	503,422	185,342	193,023	29,895	163,708	1,075,391
1958	834,814	197,525	231,610	22,375	175,894	1,462,218
1959 2/	606,078	168,335	153,805	20,891	168,321	1,117,430

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated October 1, 1959.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	16.2	17.0	14.0	100	102	84
N.J.	18.9	25.0	26.0	555	1,125	1,066
Pa.	17.3	22.0	21.0	381	330	294
Ohio	22.5	26.0	27.0	24,800	37,466	38,421
Ind.	22.9	26.5	26.5	41,410	58,432	57,850
Ill.	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	140,364	126,590
Mich.	20.5	23.0	24.0	2,668	6,095	5,160
Wis.	14.8	14.5	18.0	830	1,740	1,584
Minn.	19.0	17.5	18.0	30,879	53,935	39,312
Iowa	22.8	25.5	26.5	44,343	78,668	62,884
Mo.	19.0	26.0	24.0	27,917	55,432	52,800
N.Dak.	13.6	13.5	12.0	953	3,672	2,676
S.Dak.	15.0	11.5	10.0	1,712	2,978	1,420
Nebr.	20.6	30.0	28.5	1,919	6,180	3,762
Kans.	11.8	22.0	22.0	4,094	9,262	9,020
Del.	16.8	22.5	22.0	1,529	3,622	3,674
Md.	18.0	22.0	21.0	2,136	4,246	4,200
Va.	17.8	22.5	21.0	3,274	6,052	5,817
N.C.	16.8	23.0	22.0	5,426	10,212	10,494
S.C.	12.0	15.5	15.5	1,782	5,611	6,060
Ga.	11.1	12.5	16.0	536	1,125	1,312
Fla.	1/ 19.3	25.0	24.0	1/ 424	1,150	1,104
Ky.	18.0	24.5	25.0	2,286	3,871	3,500
Tenn.	18.4	23.5	24.0	3,554	6,486	6,960
Ala.	19.3	22.5	23.0	1,646	2,970	3,289
Miss.	16.2	23.0	24.0	7,013	18,400	20,736
Ark.	18.0	24.5	24.0	15,163	49,637	53,112
La.	17.4	22.0	23.0	1,196	2,860	3,174
Okla.	11.8	22.5	22.0	455	1,012	1,188
Texas	1/ 18.9	26.0	30.0	106	1,378	2,250
U.S.	21.0	24.2	24.1	326,020	574,413	529,793
1/	Short-time average.					

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,669	3,100	3,350	2/ 93	115	147
Miss.	2/ 2,694	2,800	2,875	2/ 993	1,092	1,265
Ark.	2,503	3,250	3,375	10,880	10,920	12,926
La.	2,213	2,750	2,850	12,347	11,220	12,910
Texas	2,579	3,150	3,150	13,013	11,938	13,136
Calif.	3,367	4,600	4,300	10,529	11,730	12,169
U. S.	2,579	3,309	3,317	47,747	47,015	52,553
1/	Bags of 100 pounds.					
2/	Short-time average.					

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	5	2	2	---	---	---
Mass.	22	12	16	---	---	---
Conn.	30	17	14	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,168	2,185	1,573	5,914	4,790	3,465
N.J.	754	240	845	781	778	525
Pa.	6,727	4,631	9,296	8,272	6,599	4,374
Ohio	14,137	9,344	10,451	17,830	13,904	6,854
Ind.	17,439	12,455	10,707	9,243	9,018	5,437
Ill.	39,434	22,735	23,190	9,012	10,836	6,449
Mich.	8,462	8,195	10,572	18,230	17,974	13,347
Wis.	10,263	15,605	8,345	1,537	1,222	1,035
Minn.	40,560	57,907	42,945	10,712	15,460	10,044
Iowa	104,184	110,038	90,416	1,090	1,005	484
Mo.	13,972	9,834	8,585	7,917	6,073	6,430
N.Dak.	1,481	2,476	1,480	86,716	117,553	84,742
S.Dak.	17,763	24,440	21,078	25,264	42,349	14,021
Nebr.	34,798	37,296	54,818	40,624	64,566	43,205
Kans.	5,803	3,256	3,992	62,553	110,676	62,274
Del.	288	118	164	153	79	70
Md.	1,094	412	1,719	1,008	677	763
Va.	2,662	845	2,118	2,765	1,910	1,782
W.Va.	1,069	508	930	763	493	312
N.C.	4,597	2,871	3,892	3,399	2,589	3,562
S.C.	1,733	1,084	1,487	849	843	1,331
Ga.	2,568	2,043	2,943	704	653	777
Fla.	212	575	250	---	---	---
Ky.	5,538	4,374	4,413	1,170	592	1,045
Tenn.	3,720	2,334	3,956	1,122	638	898
Ala.	2,372	1,598	2,940	154	644	286
Miss.	1,837	1,449	2,580	174	628	224
Ark.	894	604	938	348	281	437
La.	473	241	440	1/ 140	168	302
Okla.	643	272	214	12,564	19,625	13,768
Texas	1,184	1,950	812	6,784	9,495	6,773
Mont.	14	25	24	65,955	87,617	64,933
Idaho	65	327	105	15,154	14,447	14,596
Wyo.	12	102	22	3,099	5,034	3,847
Colo.	453	1,436	1,105	19,199	40,737	38,289
N.Mex.	53	50	16	511	691	1,096
Ariz.	63	116	84	192	586	350
Utah	2	5	2	4,444	3,463	2,622
Nev.	---	---	---	361	528	514
Wash.	37	41	40	14,725	15,794	15,020
Oreg.	42	139	113	8,190	9,520	8,084
Calif.	---	---	---	3,195	3,265	2,238
U. S.	348,633	344,187	329,632	472,718	643,900	447,305

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	2,945	2,171	2,685	---	---	---
N.H.	74	41	38	---	---	---
Vt.	594	420	422	---	---	---
Mass.	94	77	76	---	---	---
Conn.	60	37	36	---	---	---
N.Y.	25,454	29,422	28,037	6	5	5
N.J.	1,030	771	832	8	12	6
Pa.	24,816	27,272	28,153	19	4	10
Ohio	37,564	44,777	34,435	284	65	375
Ind.	37,060	35,422	23,711	307	213	876
Ill.	102,485	100,014	66,363	557	376	2,105
Mich.	42,855	47,932	36,664	16	26	244
Wis.	118,961	143,987	119,255	16	43	70
Minn.	160,016	188,203	155,531	313	822	4,315
Iowa	172,448	186,078	146,876	513	229	7,080
Mo.	28,906	18,708	15,370	195	37	554
N.Dak.	52,778	77,287	54,270	18	33	257
S.Dak.	82,315	115,855	50,378	45	138	149
Nebr.	41,628	45,686	26,905	21	---	433
Kans.	17,649	11,806	12,038	34	12	93
Del.	171	173	141	12	13	18
Md.	1,377	1,126	1,311	22	16	21
Va.	2,889	2,317	2,964	26	9	12
W.Va.	1,046	728	794	---	---	---
N.C.	6,843	6,255	8,682	54	44	204
S.C.	7,250	6,813	7,752	16	27	28
Ga.	5,576	4,736	4,144	5	14	11
Fla.	222	243	456	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,230	580	538	14	5	19
Tenn.	2,862	2,025	2,497	19	8	6
Ala.	1,616	1,250	1,848	6	---	---
Miss.	3,844	2,019	3,344	14	---	---
Ark.	4,386	2,342	2,104	37	32	50
La.	1,118	676	1,132	3	---	---
Okla.	7,774	16,722	9,342	3	3	5
Texas	15,953	37,191	15,701	1	5	14
Mont.	9,865	11,218	8,657	---	---	---
Idaho	6,327	5,733	4,645	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,774	4,496	3,943	---	---	---
Colo.	4,170	4,170	3,216	---	---	---
N.Mex.	254	387	401	---	---	---
Ariz.	257	225	300	---	---	---
Utah	1,458	1,506	1,466	---	---	---
Nev.	198	128	94	---	---	---
Wash.	4,649	4,461	4,343	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,037	6,450	5,272	---	---	---
Calif.	1,223	2,613	1,653	---	---	---
U.S.	1,052,120	1,202,549	898,819	2,584	2,191	16,260

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	72	24	14	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,785	1,087	481	150	246	164
N.J.	438	768	408	91	146	87
Pa.	4,788	6,528	3,168	199	444	331
Ohio	1,222	2,131	1,412	252	421	225
Ind.	699	1,267	959	505	536	399
Ill.	1,052	1,641	934	459	304	416
Mich.	2,399	2,772	2,117	483	448	483
Wis.	3,735	1,455	1,360	551	277	280
Minn.	21,144	24,768	24,890	920	644	381
Iowa	541	619	388	95	168	51
Mo.	2,929	3,480	2,624	280	423	238
N.Dak.	45,170	85,892	67,733	2,627	4,650	2,278
S.Dak.	12,827	13,143	5,242	2,401	3,738	1,460
Nebr.	3,710	5,212	5,116	938	1,721	1,162
Kans.	4,443	11,886	11,087	349	1,328	824
Del.	220	154	189	93	139	146
Md.	1,622	1,749	1,525	129	110	215
Va.	2,200	2,462	2,506	140	182	160
W.Va.	282	316	208	---	---	---
N.C.	837	971	1,269	142	129	221
S.C.	305	585	656	68	67	103
Ga.	89	130	173	50	27	108
Ky.	1,014	941	764	140	100	115
Tenn.	591	586	642	93	55	83
Miss.	136	23	36	---	---	---
Ark.	199	73	60	---	---	---
Okla.	1,361	8,008	6,315	319	808	428
Texas	1,108	4,361	2,065	128	172	54
Mont.	23,617	52,999	48,864	129	171	192
Idaho	8,932	12,063	9,176	36	26	46
Wyo.	3,314	4,078	3,130	54	54	70
Colo.	8,787	8,901	10,610	157	356	383
N.Mex.	388	540	490	23	49	39
Ariz.	1,774	1,409	2,550	---	---	---
Utah	4,646	6,386	5,967	44	45	43
Nev.	602	576	504	---	---	---
Wash.	4,244	5,757	6,479	279	665	650
Oreg.	6,042	6,763	6,392	194	226	180
Calif.	19,490	24,296	13,153	69	21	91
U.S.	198,770	306,800	251,656	12,599	19,036	12,106

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum grain (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	1	13	32	---	---	---
Ill.	1/ 5	42	48	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	96	94	84
Minn.	---	---	---	4,374	2,517	1,865
Iowa	9	139	916	180	116	71
Mo.	44	779	526	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	11,734	12,990	6,094
S.Dak.	30	513	614	2,491	3,740	1,201
Nebr.	276	5,800	11,417	---	---	---
Kans.	1,771	2,583	3,224	---	---	---
Va.	1/ 6	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	39	35	103	---	---	---
S.C.	5	9	9	---	---	---
Ga.	1/11	17	18	---	---	---
Ky.	1/ 8	74	40	---	---	---
Tenn.	1/ 8	62	104	---	---	---
Ala.	21	8	9	---	---	---
Miss.	1/ 2	13	17	---	---	---
Ark.	11	21	16	---	---	---
La.	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	526	304	462	---	---	---
Texas	1,938	2,381	1,365	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	314	194	105
Colo.	245	492	311	---	---	---
N.Mex.	171	99	81	---	---	---
Ariz.	57	28	24	---	---	---
Calif.	13	---	---	123	90	35
Other States	---	---	---	77	11	12
U.S.	5,173	13,412	19,336	19,389	19,752	9,467

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	34.1	55.0	62.0	188	1,595	620
Ill.	<u>1/</u> 47.5	60.0	57.0	128	1,200	570
Iowa	<u>1/</u> 33.7	55.0	57.0	1,759	13,090	3,648
Mo.	23.6	51.0	51.0	3,902	35,088	26,673
S.Dak.	16.6	28.5	20.0	1,313	5,586	3,220
Nebr.	21.4	48.0	44.0	12,922	81,552	59,796
Kans.	18.0	33.0	32.0	44,988	128,964	127,552
Va.	<u>1/</u> 30.5	35.0	33.0	<u>1/</u> 302	350	363
N.C.	27.0	32.5	33.0	1,378	3,445	3,630
S.C.	17.8	25.0	24.0	145	450	576
Ga.	<u>1/</u> 19.1	24.0	25.0	<u>1/</u> 581	888	825
Ky.	<u>1/</u> 31.7	45.0	48.0	<u>1/</u> 618	1,980	1,003
Tenn.	<u>1/</u> 22.6	32.0	34.0	<u>1/</u> 529	1,888	1,530
Ala.	17.7	24.0	22.0	559	912	660
Miss.	<u>1/</u> 18.2	30.0	31.0	<u>1/</u> 257	1,680	930
Ark.	19.2	31.0	31.0	963	3,286	1,705
La.	22.0	30.0	27.0	94	600	351
Okla.	13.9	26.0	28.0	10,778	18,460	19,634
Texas	22.7	35.5	36.0	113,524	273,066	276,912
Colo.	12.7	26.0	26.0	4,450	12,454	11,700
N.Mex.	15.9	33.0	36.0	4,824	8,085	8,280
Ariz.	46.3	52.0	50.0	3,604	4,836	5,250
Calif.	46.8	57.0	59.0	6,344	15,390	17,700
U. S.	20.8	36.7	35.9	213,109	614,845	573,183

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	13.0	15.0	15.0	139	105	105
Minn.	9.4	13.5	11.0	10,928	6,993	5,181
Iowa	12.5	17.5	17.0	650	210	204
N.Dak.	7.7	8.5	5.0	18,799	21,650	11,030
S.Dak.	8.0	12.5	5.0	5,547	8,312	2,860
Texas	5.8	12.0	11.0	753	336	385
Mont.	7.3	9.0	6.0	506	270	150
Ariz.	<u>1/</u> 26.7	25.0	35.0	270	25	70
Calif.	28.0	36.5	39.0	1,928	1,642	1,755
U. S.	8.5	10.3	6.4	39,700	39,543	21,790

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY			PASTURE			Condition October 1		
	Yield per acre			Production			October 1		
	Prelim-			Prelim-			Prelim-		
	Average: 1958	inary	inary	Average: 1958	inary	inary	Average: 1958	1959	1959
	1948-57:	1959	1948-57	1,000	1,000	1,000	1948-57		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.12	1.19	1.29	694	616	637	75	93	89
N.H.	1.29	1.40	1.38	350	310	295	76	91	93
Vt.	1.44	1.60	1.49	1,210	1,207	1,098	78	89	86
Mass.	1.60	1.73	1.72	461	421	405	71	91	89
R.I.	1.73	1.95	1.84	41	39	35	72	94	92
Conn.	1.74	2.01	1.94	403	419	386	73	93	86
N.Y.	1.68	1.90	1.80	5,455	5,855	5,485	75	90	69
N.J.	1.87	2.22	2.28	449	541	552	71	85	73
Pa.	1.52	1.67	1.66	3,364	3,828	3,774	72	88	60
Ohio	1.56	1.74	1.67	3,791	3,862	3,511	76	97	63
Ind.	1.55	1.64	1.60	2,648	2,446	2,272	77	96	73
Ill.	1.76	1.95	1.96	4,558	4,884	4,532	75	91	78
Mich.	1.52	1.54	1.85	3,528	3,176	3,932	78	88	87
Wis.	1.92	2.04	2.40	7,686	8,037	9,525	75	73	92
Minn.	1.73	1.90	1.89	6,613	6,663	6,492	76	75	83
Iowa	1.73	2.11	2.23	6,384	8,057	7,938	76	90	93
Mo.	1.27	1.63	1.43	4,103	5,428	4,367	65	88	68
N.Dak.	1.01	1.04	.89	3,717	3,823	3,173	73	58	52
S.Dak.	.86	1.01	.64	4,364	5,190	3,588	73	63	53
Nebr.	1.10	1.37	1.19	5,800	7,844	6,439	72	87	75
Kans.	1.45	2.13	1.86	3,234	4,605	3,382	64	91	82
Del.	1.43	1.75	1.51	89	93	74	73	89	75
Md.	1.47	1.78	1.65	645	823	704	79	87	64
Va.	1.22	1.52	1.41	1,640	2,034	1,804	76	86	67
W.Va.	1.29	1.45	1.35	982	1,026	923	76	91	51
N.C.	1.04	1.25	1.29	1,221	1,276	1,288	74	81	86
S.C.	.87	1.05	1.07	534	579	551	70	77	82
Ga.	.73	1.02	1.03	679	641	651	72	78	82
Fla.	1.07	1.69	1.67	122	221	215	79	84	86
Ky.	1.28	1.52	1.45	2,215	2,758	2,497	72	92	75
Tenn.	1.11	1.33	1.38	1,769	2,156	2,074	68	87	84
Ala.	.87	1.04	1.01	687	898	896	70	87	82
Miss.	1.19	1.43	1.39	920	1,257	1,196	69	89	83
Ark.	1.09	1.34	1.25	1,134	1,191	1,031	65	92	80
La.	1.24	1.34	1.36	462	605	644	74	93	88
Okla.	1.18	1.57	1.47	1,766	2,038	1,888	62	91	85
Texas	1.04	1.37	1.33	1,753	2,487	2,359	57	88	81
Mont.	1.17	1.36	1.28	2,759	2,996	2,839	79	74	74
Idaho	2.37	2.58	2.39	2,693	3,117	2,862	84	84	86
Wyo.	1.17	1.40	1.25	1,298	1,663	1,462	75	83	73
Colo.	1.65	1.79	1.72	2,352	2,628	2,431	67	83	69
N.Mex.	2.22	2.93	2.78	482	709	659	66	83	74
Ariz.	2.74	3.56	3.74	693	934	991	78	83	89
Utah	2.21	2.36	2.42	1,240	1,403	1,427	76	75	73
Nev.	1.63	1.73	1.58	609	645	422	81	91	73
Wash.	1.94	2.07	1.98	1,559	1,646	1,592	76	62	81
Oreg.	1.77	1.87	1.79	1,813	1,886	1,790	74	77	84
Calif.	3.24	3.47	3.48	6,168	6,963	6,796	76	85	70
U. S.	1.45	1.67	1.60	107,134	121,924	113,884	71	86	76

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.45	14	19	19
N.H.	1.78	1.90	1.80	21	40	36
Vt.	1.90	2.10	1.90	124	242	215
Mass.	2.12	2.20	2.15	66	117	92
R.I.	2.24	2.40	2.30	6	10	9
Conn.	2.36	2.50	2.40	106	172	144
N.Y.	2.07	2.20	2.10	1,539	2,512	2,421
N.J.	2.29	2.70	2.75	220	338	344
Pa.	1.88	2.00	1.95	1,024	1,730	1,720
Ohio	1.88	1.95	1.85	1,564	1,868	1,648
Ind.	1.92	1.90	1.90	1,257	1,290	1,161
Ill.	2.32	2.30	2.40	2,542	2,985	2,928
Mich.	1.66	1.65	2.00	2,256	2,353	2,994
Wis.	2.21	2.15	2.70	4,601	5,599	7,312
Minn.	2.23	2.20	2.20	4,072	4,957	4,957
Iowa	2.19	2.35	2.50	3,436	5,570	5,748
Mo.	2.40	3.00	2.70	964	1,770	1,512
N.Dak.	1.50	1.35	1.10	1,292	1,922	1,378
S.Dak.	1.48	1.35	.90	1,964	3,179	2,035
Nebr.	1.92	2.25	2.15	3,226	4,876	4,008
Kans.	1.83	2.55	2.30	2,124	3,302	2,323
Del.	2.10	2.35	2.25	15	21	20
Md.	2.09	2.45	2.25	170	277	254
Va.	2.22	2.60	2.40	388	699	638
W.Va.	1.81	1.90	1.80	208	317	295
N.C.	2.02	2.30	2.40	136	198	192
Ga.	1.86	2.20	2.20	30	73	84
Ky.	2.00	2.30	2.20	493	702	671
Tenn.	1.88	2.15	2.35	273	430	484
Ala.	1.70	1.95	1.85	34	43	41
Miss.	1.96	2.20	2.50	31	29	30
Ark.	2.14	2.25	2.25	125	110	97
La.	1.90	2.00	2.00	46	40	42
Okla.	1.75	2.35	2.15	774	900	757
Texas	2.12	2.60	2.50	514	647	622
Mont.	1.66	1.80	1.70	1,433	1,818	1,751
Idaho	2.81	3.00	2.80	2,296	2,706	2,475
Wyo.	1.70	1.90	1.75	662	948	873
Colo.	2.20	2.30	2.25	1,610	1,872	1,796
N.Mex.	2.90	3.70	3.50	405	618	567
Ariz.	3.00	4.00	4.20	593	816	874
Utah	2.54	2.70	2.80	1,031	1,210	1,229
Nev.	2.91	3.10	2.50	327	369	298
Wash.	2.24	2.35	2.20	819	994	884
Oreg.	2.76	2.80	2.60	791	941	900
Calif.	4.62	4.85	4.85	4,914	5,505	5,670
U. S.	2.16	2.25	2.24	50,542	67,134	64,548

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.17	1.25	1.20	111	106	98
Ill.	1.09	1.25	1.10	133	116	72
Mo.	1.08	1.35	1.05	1,219	1,573	942
Kans.	1.12	1.50	1.30	90	68	47
Del.	1.25	1.60	1.25	24	22	16
Md.	1.22	1.35	1.25	68	74	56
Va.	1.01	1.20	1.10	436	408	348
W. Va.	1.06	1.20	1.15	34	32	31
N.C.	.99	1.25	1.35	443	420	444
S.C.	.87	1.15	1.10	177	213	183
Ga.	.86	1.00	.95	139	102	95
Ky.	1.11	1.35	1.25	801	942	829
Tenn.	1.01	1.20	1.25	828	869	841
Ala.	.93	1.10	1.00	128	162	147
Miss.	1.16	1.40	1.45	298	276	289
Ark.	1.02	1.30	1.15	472	458	392
La.	1.24	1.45	1.45	95	99	102
Okla.	1.05	1.15	1.15	98	77	80
U.S.	1.05	1.28	1.18	5,593	6,017	5,012

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,736	2,100	2,000	217,107	220,500	210,000
N.C.	1,382	1,860	1,825	284,998	331,080	324,850
Tenn.	785	850	900	2,542	2,550	1,800
Total (Va.- N.C. area)	1,510	1,938	1,883	504,648	554,130	536,650
S.C.	799	1,060	1,100	11,208	13,780	13,200
Ga.	866	1,190	1,100	540,052	612,850	550,000
Fla.	897	1,120	1,025	57,192	58,240	51,250
Ala.	838	1,060	800	225,593	221,540	160,800
Miss.	386	400	425	3,074	2,400	2,125
Total (S.E. area)	856	1,143	1,012	837,118	908,810	777,375
Ark.	395	450	465	2,380	1,800	1,395
Okla.	657	1,075	1,050	97,751	133,300	123,900
Texas	508	730	700	193,061	224,110	221,200
N.Mex.	1,140	1,950	2,100	7,067	13,650	12,600
Total (S.W. area)	557	844	811	300,736	372,860	359,095
United States:	902	1,205	1,118	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,673,120

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indicated:	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	852	900	950	52	27	19
New York	1,025	1,150	920	1,412	1,311	948
Michigan	934	970	1,250	4,105	5,199	6,700
Total N. E.	952	1,001	1,196	5,570	6,537	7,667
Nebraska	1,553	1,450	1,650	1,049	986	1,172
Montana	1,494	1,600	1,600	199	192	224
Idaho	1,704	1,860	1,700	2,293	2,697	2,482
Wyoming	1,348	1,500	1,600	823	1,095	1,184
Washington	1,768	1,870	1,700	431	1,365	952
Total N. W.	1,597	1,708	1,666	4,796	6,335	6,014
Colorado	812	740	700	1,864	1,820	1,603
New Mexico	403	720	725	224	130	87
Arizona	452	600	550	40	18	16
Utah	443	450	200	42	50	22
Total S. W.	708	726	678	2,170	2,018	1,728
California						
Large Lima	1,640	1,656	1,600	1,171	1,093	960
Baby Lima	1,624	1,618	1,700	724	356	374
Other	1,201	1,258	1,325	2,375	2,642	2,557
Total California:	1,358	1,373	1,415	4,270	4,091	3,891
United States	1,113	1,186	1,260	16,804	18,981	19,300

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Preliminary	Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,846	1,620	1,900	2,755	5,670	6,650
Wash.	1,670	1,490	1,630	23,193	28,310	30,318
Oreg.	1,150	1,080	1,350	11,110	5,400	7,155
Calif.	1,510	1,530	1,600	11,421	9,027	9,280
U. S.	1,490	1,449	1,609	48,478	48,407	53,403

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-
	1948-57		cated	1948-57		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	s 1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	12.7	14.1	16.0	214	309	352
Mich.	11.3	15.6	16.0	718	1,112	1,200
Wis.	10.1	13.1	12.5	86	117	102
Minn.	10.9	12.1	12.5	636	883	900
N.Dak.	10.6	12.3	12.5	326	464	475
S.Dak.	11.8	13.0	12.5	53	73	74
Nebr.	14.1	14.8	16.0	744	902	992
Kans.	10.9	15.2	15.5	70	123	130
Mont.	13.3	15.0	15.5	680	839	868
Idaho	18.4	21.9	22.0	1,387	1,902	1,892
Wyo.	13.7	15.9	16.0	451	596	608
Colo.	15.8	16.7	17.3	1,881	2,372	2,439
Utah	15.2	13.6	17.0	443	429	527
Wash.	22.2	23.6	24.0	551	813	816
Oreg.	21.9	27.1	26.0	383	521	494
Calif. 1/	19.5	19.3	22.5	3,364	3,628	4,568
Other States	13.8	17.2	16.6	83	100	101
U.S.	15.7	17.1	18.3	12,070	15,183	16,538

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-
	1948-57		cated	1948-57		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	20.8	22.3	23.5	5,659	5,325	6,298
Florida	33.8	37.9	39.0	1,282	1,356	1,884
U.S.	22.4	24.3	25.9	6,942	6,681	8,182

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Va.	11	1,292	1,640	1,600	121,951
N.C.	11	1,222	1,570	1,525	300,478
Total Old Belt	11	1,242	1,590	1,546	422,429
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,432	1,825	1,575	441,162
N.C.	13	1,408	1,740	1,725	110,196
S.C.	13	1,419	1,725	1,725	159,758
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,414	1,731	1,725	269,953
Ga.	14	1,248	1,545	1,500	118,066
Fla.	14	1,178	1,485	1,350	22,518
Ala.	14	1,008	1,485	1,200	532
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,236	1,535	1,473	141,116
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,337	1,690	1,582	1,274,660
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,184	1,385	1,375	11,295
Ky.	22	1,202	1,180	1,450	10,822
Tenn.	22	1,338	1,555	1,600	26,526
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,296	1,442	1,556	37,348
Ky.	23	1,120	1,220	1,450	10,748
Tenn.	23	1,124	1,360	1,450	2,460
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,120	1,243	1,450	13,208
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,235	1,391	1,450	7,460
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,436	1,410	1,600	17,189
Ind.	31	1,460	1,510	1,600	13,297
Mo.	31	1,186	1,225	1,500	4,998
Va.	31	1,768	1,940	2,000	21,784
W.Va.	31	1,422	1,385	1,500	4,136
N.C.	31	1,770	2,000	2,100	19,209
Ky.	31	1,407	1,510	1,600	376,904
Tenn.	31	1,417	1,680	1,650	105,077
Total Burley Belt	31	1,430	1,567	1,638	562,719
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	829	925	1,675	38,882
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,364	1,501	1,555	601,600
					496,978
					525,295

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average : 1948-57	1958 : pounds	1959 : pounds	1958 : pounds
3B Dark Air-cured					
Ky.	35	1,286	1,330	1,525	8,778
Tenn.	35	1,309	1,425	1,500	2,850
Total One Sucker	35	1,291	1,352	1,519	11,628
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,218	1,095	1,375	4,490
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	979	1,170	1,175	6,325
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,223	1,258	1,422	1,872
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,559	1,700	1,725	17,990
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,532	805	1,750	51,000
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,555	1,619	1,728	2,415
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,656	1,810	1,750	3,439
Mass.	52	1,832	2,090	2,100	1,463
Conn.	52	1,736	2,060	2,025	1,350
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,809	2,084	2,085	1,813
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,518	1,700	1,725	3,628
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,514	1,660	1,725	8,840
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	271,608	1,715	1,762	12,948
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Mass.	61	1,213	1,340	1,400	27,040
Conn.	61	1,141	1,300	1,300	2,412
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,157	1,309	1,324	2,660
Ga.	62	1,206	1,280	1,350	7,930
Fla.	62	1,252	1,240	1,350	10,082
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,242	1,249	1,350	1,408
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,187	1,286	1,335	4,836
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,509	1,574	1,659	6,075
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Total Louisiana Perique	72	647	675	625	6,244
UNITED STATES	All	1,349	1,611	1,573	16,326
					96,781
					113,537
					148
					1,736,204
					1,819,689

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953; type 56 through 1948, and Mass., type 51 through 1955.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average			Indicated
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,450
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,650
Vermont	867	570	1,070	880
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,850
Rhode Island	169	190	125	150
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,350
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	18,800
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,400
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	360
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,360
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,400
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,500
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,600
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	57,250
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,750
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,525
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,120
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,200
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	261
Iowa	187	230	100	150
Missouri	931	780	730	700
Nebraska	60	50	30	32
Kansas	259	290	180	220
Kentucky	308	188	395	260
Tennessee	327	400	690	420
Arkansas	374	48	373	250
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,228
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	75
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,250
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,000
New Mexico	564	612	714	380
Utah	404	440	330	360
Washington	25,951	3/33,200	3/29,800	21,700
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,200
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	9,400
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	45,579	36,362
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	115,843

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1957-Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800; 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500. 3/Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1958.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average		Preliminary	
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	10
Mass.	72	8	120	110
R.I.	14	1	19	16
Conn.	131	35	170	150
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,120
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,400
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,900
Ohio	944	900	1,100	780
Ind.	374	322	500	365
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	850
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,100
Mo.	437	450	360	250
Kans.	124	155	135	80
Del.	123	70	90	75
Md.	451	400	490	460
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,500
W.Va.	616	470	840	660
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,250
S.C.	2,931	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,400
Ga.	2,101	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,200
Ky.	218	125	190	150
Tenn.	192	150	180	200
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000
Miss.	334	268	443	420
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925
La.	74	125	145	160
Okla.	233	30	350	155
Texas	625	790	1,100	1,100
Idaho	290	95	350	220
Colo.	1,682	2/ 1,850	2/ 1,820	1,850
N.Mex.	147	150	160	185
Utah	523	580	420	470
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,200
Oreg.	439	400	450	550
Calif., all	33,152	2/ 34,503	2/ 32,502	37,545
Clingstone 3/	22,218	2/ 22,377	2/ 21,043	24,627
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	12,918
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,062	72,806

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Georgia, 30; 1958 - New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542; 1958 - South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291. 3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS				
State	Production 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	55
N.Y.	491	460	625	625
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,250
Mo.	108	110	75	80
Va.	67	34	40	20
W.Va.	49	30	65	50
N.C.	84	82	94	55
Ga.	147	86	98	85
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	115
Ala.	88	80	150	85
Miss.	118	103	108	85
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	70
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	270
Idaho	80	100	120	80
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	140
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,000
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	5,840
Calif.	14,822	2/ 17,418	14,375	17,585
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	31,110

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Indicated			
	Average	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	100,000
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	62,500
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	37,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	146,000
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	56,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	90,000
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	422,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	380,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	42,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	668,000
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	498,500
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	169,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957-California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958-Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado 20,000 bushels. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957-California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958-Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57			1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	84,000
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	29,000
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	15,500
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,500
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	700
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	54,000
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,400
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,800
Kans.	910	600	500	500
Va.	805	350	370	300
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,000
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,400
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	8,000
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	6,400
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	57,000
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,100
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,980,000
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	580,000
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,800,000
Raisins 2/	216,550	163,000	186,000	---
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	---
U. S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,248,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	15,000	542,200	651,000	578,000
Fla., all	44,920	47,100	50,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,273,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,500	80,240	135,000	158,000
Other	43,137	44,100	47,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	2,250	53,980	74,200	101,000
Ariz.	492	270	450	18,950	10,400	17,300
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	68,445	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,980,300
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,000	—	912,300	886,000	—
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000
Texas	476	650	950	21,440	29,200	42,800
Ariz.	579	340	750	22,290	13,100	28,900
Total	57,942	62,890	—	2,449,730	2,678,300	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	39,900	—	1,454,500	1,537,000	—
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,185,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	3,200	75,420	103,400	143,800
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,200	41,240	23,500	46,200
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,030	—	5,094,666	5,542,800	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	32,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,280,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	12,000	644,000	624,000	480,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,700	84,550	60,800	87,800
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	—	81,040	84,800	—
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,000	29,870	20,200	32,500
Other areas	1,505	1,900	—	51,170	64,600	—
Total	42,798	43,790	—	1,676,390	1,721,600	—
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	—	539,900	672,000	—
Ariz. 3/	—	340	860	—	13,400	34,000
Total	13,669	17,340	—	539,900	685,400	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 302	300	450	4/ 13,467	13,500	20,200
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	4,000	203,850	202,000	180,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges, harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows: Oranges-California, Valencia, 190,000 boxes (7,300 tons); Tangerines-Florida, 200,000 boxes (9,000 tons).

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, OCTOBER 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average:	1958:	1959:		Average:	1958:	1959:
	1948-57:				1948-57:		
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/				GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif.	71	72	73	Fla., All	64	58	56
Fla.				Seedless	66	61	58
Temple	--	--	66	Other	63	56	53
Other	73	61	59	Texas	44	62	72
Texas	53	68	77	Ariz.	74	66	88
Ariz.	73	53	85	Calif., All	77	72	75
La.	58	68	83	D. V.	80	70	86
Total Above				Other	74	73	71
Varieties	--	--	--	Total Grapefruit	58	61	65
VALENCIA ORANGES:							
Calif.	74	76	74	LEMONS:			
Fla.	71	62	66	Calif.	74	77	78
Texas	50	62	76	Ariz. 2/	--	--	93
Ariz.	74	55	90	LIMES:			
Total, Valencia				Fla.	73	42	76
Oranges	--	--	--				
ALL ORANGES:				TANGELOS:			
Calif.	73	74	74	Fla.	--	--	64
Fla.	72	61	62				
Texas	52	66	77	TANGERINES:			
Ariz.	73	54	87	Fla.	65	62	55
La.	58	68	83				
Total, All Oranges	72	68	69				

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

^{1/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{2/} Condition not published prior to 1959-60 season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
	<u>Fresh Basis</u>			
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	7,400
California	80,600 ^{2/}	81,000	61,000	96,000
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	103,400
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,880	22,200	19,300	22,500
Washington	18,130	16,000	13,500	21,000
Oregon	52,020	34,000	19,700	42,000
	<u>Dried Basis ^{3/}</u>			
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	150,000
	<u>Fresh Basis</u>			
United States	493,030	484,700	292,500	460,500

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, 5,000 (fresh basis).

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Plums, California, 3,000.

^{3/} In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties ^{1/}			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,782	2,800	650	241	400	150
S.C.	3,078	6,600	2,600	562	1,400	400
Ga.	29,397	35,000	27,000	5,973	10,000	10,000
Fla.	2,830	1,600	1,400	2,030	1,000	1,100
Ala.	13,620	34,400	7,000	3,068	3,200	1,000
Miss.	4,546	8,200	1,500	4,969	7,800	3,000
Ark.	1,014	800	1,100	4,535	1,550	4,400
La.	3,475	5,000	3,000	13,015	9,000	17,000
Okla.	1,471	1,600	1,400	17,149	13,900	16,100
Texas	5,203	5,000	5,200	29,837	21,000	20,300
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900	---	---	---
U. S.	69,143	105,500	55,750	81,378	69,250	73,950

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57		1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	2,023	3,200	800
S.C.	3,640	8,000	3,000
Ga.	35,370	45,000	37,000
Fla.	4,860	2,600	2,500
Ala.	16,688	37,600	8,000
Miss.	9,515	16,000	4,500
Ark.	5,549	2,350	5,500
La.	16,490	14,000	20,000
Okla.	18,620	15,500	17,500
Texas	35,040	26,000	26,000
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900
U. S.	150,521	174,750	129,700

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

^{2/} Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	---	---	71	9,110	2/ 4,100	7,800
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	89	79	3/26,350	3/23,200	---
Not dried)				11,500	11,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/ 77	4/ 69	29	17,950	2/34,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	55	83	---	47,700	5/68,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	41,280	19,800	70,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	7,270	7,150	9,000
Washington	---	---	---	636	340	420
United States	---	---	---	7,906	7,490	9,420
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	66,820	82,200	57,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,690	6,500	4,700
United States	---	---	---	73,510	88,700	61,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Olives, California, 2,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Avocados, Florida, 400; Nectarines, California, 3,000.

3/ Dried basis. 4/ Percent production short-time average.

5/ Revised production and utilization of 1958 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 600; canned, 33,800; crushed for oil, 21,300; other processing, 10,100; total sales, 65,800; home use, 200.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1959
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	558,100	563,000	598,000	595,000
N.J.	85,900	78,000	89,000	110,000
Wis.	256,100	284,000	389,000	440,000
Wash.	53,460	84,000	57,300	84,000
Oreg.	25,470	41,000	32,300	44,000
United States	979,030	1,050,000	1,165,600	1,273,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	1949-57: 1/	1958: 1/	1959: 1/	1949-57: 1/	1958: 1/	1959: 1/	1949-57: 1/	1958: 1/	1959: 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
Calif.	13.4	21	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	2/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	2/ 729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8N.E.Counties 3/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	115	1,785	2,055	1,518
Other Counties 3/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Ala.-Baldwin	18.2	17	12	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	55	558	451	468
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8	50	50	60	708	425	480
Ia.	11.0	6.8	7	42	45	52	456	306	364
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	60	302	281	276
Texas	11.1	8.7	8	45	57	65	498	496	520
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
Calif. 4/	56.7	61.1	45	265	238	305	14,949	14,553	13,725
Total	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	80	773	720	720
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	100	247	353	250
Del.	6.5	11	10.5	146	210	200	1,033	2,310	2,100
Md.	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	110	383	406	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	21	20	124	130	120	2,545	2/2,730	2,400
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	90	395	196	171
-Other	8.3	7	6.5	64	67	70	533	469	455
N.C.	13.0	9	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	48	134	106	115
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13	57	65	60	1,056	890	780
Tenn.	18.2	12	12	57	55	68	1,037	660	816
Texas	6.3	11.4	12	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,040
Calif. 4/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,806
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	155	373	346	326
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I.	22.9	12.5	14.5	198	240	210	4,442	3,000	3,045
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	225	4,177	4,050	4,050
Pa.	5.9	4.3	3.9	133	180	160	784	774	624
Ohio	9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	145	1,171	966	928
Ind.	6.6	2.8	3.2	111	129	145	712	361	464
Ill.	5.7	2	1.5	61	94	80	346	188	120
Mich.	7.4	6	7	96	140	120	703	840	840
Wis.	20.6	20	18	126	142	140	2,579	2,840	2,520
Minn.	5.1	4.8	4.4	126	170	170	647	816	748

			POTATOES, IRISH - Continued						
Seasonal	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
group	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
and	Average	1958	cated	Average	1958	cated	Average	1958	cated
State	1949-57	1/	1959	1949-57	1/	1959	1949-57	1/	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L. SUMMER-Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nebr.	6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	115	604	598	586
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	80	228	204	168
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	70	392	352	315
W. Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	70	926	780	770
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4	80	105	120	381	410	480
Idaho	9.2	10.5	9.6	207	215	200	1,911	2,258	1,920
Colo.	10.3	13.1	12.5	219	225	225	2,262	2,948	2,812
N. Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.7	102	170	175	148	544	472
Wash.	17.5	24	24	256	240	260	4,501	2/5,760	6,240
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	210	1,992	2,750	2,415
Calif.	12.6	11.5	10	267	285	270	3,349	3,278	2,700
Total	210.7	183.8	177.4	158.5	186.7	184.7	33,052	34,308	32,774
FALL:									
Maine	137.7	149	145	258	250	245	35,390	37,250	35,525
N.H.	3.2	2	1.8	159	180	185	507	360	333
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.9	142	175	160	540	368	304
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.6	152	175	170	837	822	782
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3	198	225	225	659	742	675
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.6	176	205	200	1,361	1,374	1,320
N.Y.-L.I.	28.4	37	31.5	206	250	215	5,930	9,250	6,772
-Upstate	51.0	39	35	163	200	180	8,222	7,800	6,300
Pa.	59.0	44.7	42.1	144	175	170	8,439	7,822	7,157
8 Eastern-Fall	299.9	288.5	271.5	206.8	228.0	217.9	61,884	65,788	59,168
Ohio	15.4	13	14.6	147	160	165	2,248	2,080	2,409
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6	193	177	200	1,159	991	1,200
Mich.	57.7	46.5	47	119	170	160	6,732	7,905	7,520
Wis.	35.0	29	30	134	145	140	4,652	4,205	4,200
Minn.	78.2	81	88	106	130	120	8,313	10,530	10,560
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	85	598	540	468
N.Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	125	10,572	14,700	12,500
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	8.5	80	86	70	918	757	595
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	170	3,218	2,077	2,091
9 Central-Fall	327.9	308.3	311.9	117.6	142.0	133.2	38,408	43,785	41,543
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	150	1,326	1,410	1,365
Idaho	149.8	198	204	181	210	190	27,323	41,580	38,760
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.8	130	156	160	619	874	768
Colo.	43.6	45.9	41.5	186	230	195	8,125	10,557	8,092
Utah	10.9	10	8	152	155	160	1,641	1,550	1,280
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	230	297	352	299
Wash.	14.8	22	22	224	240	250	3,342	5,280	5,500
Oreg.	25.8	28	27	226	250	225	5,801	7,000	6,075
Calif.	16.3	17	17.5	235	280	250	3,795	4,760	4,375
9 Western-Fall	277.4	337.2	335.2	188.0	217.6	198.4	52,269	73,363	66,514
Total Fall	905.2	934.0	918.6	168.9	195.9	182.0	152,561	182,936	167,225
U. S.	1,481.1		1,396.7		181.1		229,829		243,543
		1,467.0		155.8		174.4		265,729	

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundred weight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136; Late Summer, Washington, 403. 3/ North Carolina-8 Northeastern Counties-Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties-other coastal plain counties. 4/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1949-57		1959	1949-57		1959
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	87	90	87	1,379	1,440	1,392
Mo.	55	65	60	139	130	120
Kans.	49	90	100	53	108	130
Md.	100	140	115	513	672	552
Va.	78	89	90	1,332	1,700	1,980
N.C.	61	75	73	2,660	2,325	2,263
S.C.	50	53	53	1,386	689	636
Ga.	42	48	45	1,137	528	450
Fla.	45	45	50	182	72	75
Ky.	50	55	56	300	242	235
Tenn.	54	63	68	708	504	544
Ala.	43	55	55	927	715	660
Miss.	45	48	50	1,146	912	1,000
Ark.	45	54	58	331	270	290
Ia.	55	59	59	4,882	4,779	5,015
Okla.	47	62	63	133	118	120
Texas	44	55	65	1,351	1,210	1,560
Calif.	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	55.5	65.5	65.9	19,516	17,434	18,036

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during September:		100 layers		During September: Jan.-September incl.			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,165	3,060	1,602	1,596	51	49	483	480
N.H.	2,234	2,000	1,614	1,626	36	33	332	324
Vt.	882	728	1,638	1,638	14	12	131	122
Mass.	3,645	3,559	1,668	1,638	61	58	548	514
R.I.	430	423	1,650	1,635	7	7	63	63
Conn.	3,625	3,563	1,731	1,662	63	59	523	519
N.Y.	8,430	7,699	1,638	1,686	138	130	1,335	1,288
N.J.	12,808	12,384	1,614	1,593	207	197	1,830	1,806
Pa.	17,626	17,156	1,605	1,632	283	280	2,678	2,743
W. Atl.	52,845	50,572	1,627	1,631	860	825	7,923	7,889
Ohio	11,403	11,392	1,563	1,590	178	181	1,726	1,856
Ind.	11,564	10,890	1,518	1,536	176	167	1,822	1,798
Ill.	14,996	13,584	1,488	1,500	223	204	2,253	2,285
Mich.	8,388	8,258	1,557	1,572	131	130	1,235	1,280
Wis.	11,674	10,513	1,479	1,506	173	158	1,807	1,820
E.N.Cent.	58,025	54,637	1,518	1,537	881	840	8,843	9,039
Minn.	17,228	16,376	1,464	1,542	252	253	2,891	2,819
Iowa	22,064	21,486	1,512	1,482	334	318	3,833	3,938
Mo.	10,246	9,620	1,314	1,341	135	129	1,561	1,573
N.Dak.	2,746	2,567	1,254	1,308	34	34	426	408
S.Dak.	6,980	6,940	1,350	1,431	94	99	1,112	1,181
Nebr.	8,452	8,676	1,419	1,467	120	127	1,445	1,469
Kans.	8,000	7,888	1,434	1,425	115	112	1,296	1,311
W.N.Cent.	75,716	73,553	1,432	1,457	1,084	1,072	12,564	12,699
Del.	615	640	1,350	1,368	8	9	90	90
Md.	2,068	2,038	1,374	1,437	28	29	302	308
Va.	4,264	4,637	1,479	1,500	63	70	611	714
W.Va.	2,054	1,914	1,335	1,401	27	27	292	297
N.C.	9,372	9,765	1,509	1,503	141	147	1,371	1,516
S.C.	2,936	3,654	1,452	1,476	43	54	410	511
Ga.	6,911	8,058	1,578	1,614	109	130	998	1,181
Fla.	3,349	3,371	1,683	1,716	56	58	513	541
S. Atl.	31,569	34,077	1,505	1,538	475	524	4,587	5,153
Ky.	5,426	5,552	1,242	1,338	67	74	755	770
Tenn.	5,420	5,257	1,284	1,326	70	70	695	748
Ala.	4,856	5,152	1,494	1,491	73	77	686	764
Miss.	3,855	4,433	1,263	1,356	49	60	474	552
Ark.	3,664	3,626	1,326	1,428	49	52	486	572
La.	2,090	1,946	1,230	1,320	26	26	277	263
Okla.	4,160	4,149	1,272	1,284	53	53	604	627
Texas	13,070	12,497	1,374	1,392	180	174	1,765	1,871
S.Cent.	42,541	42,612	1,333	1,375	567	586	5,742	6,167
Mont.	1,187	1,234	1,431	1,470	17	18	184	187
Idaho	1,390	1,422	1,623	1,665	23	24	228	233
Wyo.	354	336	1,482	1,446	5	5	52	52
Colo.	1,548	1,578	1,464	1,435	23	23	228	234
N.Mex.	630	587	1,446	1,461	9	9	94	91
Ariz.	521	578	1,611	1,665	8	10	81	93
Utah	1,673	1,687	1,650	1,770	28	30	274	298
Nev.	100	100	1,365	1,425	1	1	13	16
Wash.	4,488	4,908	1,755	1,824	79	90	740	817
Oreg.	2,834	2,748	1,752	1,749	50	48	465	468
Calif.	22,108	23,432	1,833	1,854	405	434	3,653	3,845
West.	36,833	38,610	1,759	1,792	648	692	6,012	6,339
U. S.	297,529	294,061	1,517	1,544	4,515	4,539	45,671	47,291



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